Cambria Freeman.

H. A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher. "HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE." Terms, $2 per year, in advance.

VOLUME XII. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1878. NUMBER 15.

That old Brick Building at 6th and Market in Philadelphia where Wanamaker and Brown STARTED to earn a good name by making ONLY Real Good Clothing is this year "Full and running over" with that kind of Clothing that Men and Boys may = DEPEND ON Please Call W&B OAK Hall.

SHOPPING BY MAIL.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER desire to make known to consumers who find it inconvenient to visit the city every time DRY GOODS are needed, that our Mail Order Department is so perfected that shopping may be done while sitting comfortably at home as satisfactorily as at our counters.

All that is necessary is to address to us a letter mentioning the kind of goods desired, and SAMPLES to select from will be immediately forwarded. Orders are filled at the identical prices for which the goods are that day sold over the counters. The expense, trouble and fatigue of going to the city are avoided and the goods are selected from as choice an assortment as would be inspected were our establishment visited in person.

For years we have made this peculiar branch of the Dry Goods business a favorite study, and the success of our MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT is attested by the fact that an order is rarely filled without making a permanent customer of the person ordering. Every order, be it for a yard of muslin or a wedding trousseau, meets with the most careful and prompt attention.

SAMPLES of all kinds of DRY GOODS, SILKS, DRESS GOODS, PRINTS, LINENS, FLANNELS, CLOTHS, etc., with *widths* and *prices* correctly marked, promptly forwarded on application.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA.

STATEMENT OF SETTLEMENT with the Supervisors of Blacklick Township for the year ending April 8th, 1878:

PETER WAGNER, Supervisor, DR.

To am't of Duplicate	$183.53
" balance from last year	94
" cash duplicate and unseated land tax	127.96
	$312.43
CR.	
By work done and materials furnished	$188.75
" 34½ days' services	34.50
" lost tax	25
" orders paid Collector, cash tax, etc.	60.79
" am't to balance	28.14
	$312.43

SIMON ADAMS, Supervisor, DR.

To am't of Work Duplicate	$225.92
" Cash Duplicate	95.60
" tax on unseated land	50.00
" order on Supervisors	17.21
	$388.33
CR.	
By work done on roads	$220.30
" exonerations on work Duplicate	4.62
" lost tax on work Duplicate	60
" 33½ days services	33.50
" books, hammer, handles, etc	1.77
" balance from last year	42 26
" one day at settlement	1.00
" 5 per cent. for collecting cash tax	4.63
" tax returned to Commissioners	2.58
" lost tax cash Duplicate	23
" cash paid for work done on road	5 98
" cash paid for publishing	13.00
" fees paid W. H. Sechler	10.00
" cash paid T. L. Edwards, smith work	2.50
" cash to J. B. Hite on bridge	37.50
" am't paid Auditors for last year	7 75
	$388.33
Am't of orders issued	$ 36.96

SAMUEL GEORGE, JOHN CAMERON, JOHN B. ROSS, } Auditors.

Attest—WILLIAM SELDERS, Clerk.

Good Farm for Sale.

THE undersigned offers at private sale on moderate terms and easy payments his FARM in Munster township, about 2¼ miles from Ebensburg. Said Farm contains 105 Acres, more or less, about 60 Acres are cleared, well fenced and in a good state of cultivation, with a comfortable two story weather-boarded PLANK HOUSE, 28x18 feet, containing four rooms, a new BANK BARN, 40x36 feet, and all necessary outbuildings thereon erected. There is also on the premises a thriving orchard of apple, pear and cherry trees, besides an abundance of pure well and spring water.

For further information apply to H. J. HAND, Esq., Chest Springs, call on the farm, or address the owner at Ebensburg, Pa.

April 12, 3t. LAWRENCE MURPHY.

A. M. KEIM, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Ebensburg, Pa. Office recently occupied by Dr. J. J. Gutman, two doors west of Blair House, High st., where night calls can be made. Consultations in German as well as English. [9-5,'77.-tf.]

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS of Treasurer and Tax Collector of Gallitzin Borough, April 8th, 1878:

GEORGE GUTWALT, Collector, DR.

To amount of Duplicate for 1877	$212.57
" " uncollected 1876	67.56—$280.13
CR.	
By am't collected and paid Treas.	$246.27
" amount of exonerations	2.43
" " returned to commissioners	2 58— 251.28
Balance due from Collector	$28 83

F. J. CHRISTY, Treasurer, DR.

To amount received from Tax Collector in cash and orders	$246.27
" am't due at last settlement	12.71—$258.98
CR.	
By cash paid on orders lifted and cancelled	253 59
Balance in hands of Treasurer	$ 5 39

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF BOROUGH.

To amount due from Treasurer	$ 5 39
" " Tax Collector	28.85—$34 44
By amount of outstanding orders	21 10
Balance due Borough	$13.34

M. MEAGHER, WM. M. FERGUSON, M. F. KELLEY, } Auditors.

April 19, 1878.-3t.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—By order of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, I will offer at Public Sale, discharged of all liens, on SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1878, at 1 O'CLOCK, P. M., a PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND situate in Clearfield township, adjoining lands of James Adams, H. Mellon, Edw'l Halloran, Harry Sheppard, and others, containing 100 Acres, more or less, about 75 Acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a FRAME HOUSE, FRAME BARN, and other buildings. There is also an excellent Orchard of apple, cherry and peach trees on the premises, as well as two veins of limestone and one of coal, partly opened.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third on confirmation of sale and the balance in equal payments in nine and eighteen months from date of purchase, with interest, to be secured by the judgment bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

D. A. CLARK, Assignee of Silas Adams and Wife.

TO THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.—*Gentlemen:* In pursuance of the forty-third section of the act of 8th May, 1854, you are hereby notified to meet in convention at the Court House in Ebensburg, on the FIRST TUESDAY IN MAY, A. D. 1878, being the 7th of the month, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and select, viva voce, by a majority of the whole number of Directors present, one person of literary and scientific acquirements, and of skill and experience in the art of teaching, as County Superintendent for three succeeding years; determine the amount of compensation for the same, and certify the result to the State Superintendent, at Harrisburg, as required by the thirty-ninth and fortieth sections of said act.

HARTMAN BERG, Co. Sup't of Cambria County.

Ebensburg, April 16, 1878.-3t.

MARVELLOUS MECHANISM.

THE SPEAKING PHONOGRAPH AND THE TELEPHONE.

With the invention of the telephone scientific research became directed into a new and hitherto untrodden field. The astonishing results of experiment and discoveries in the transmission of articulate sounds stimulated further investigation, and Edison, whose name will ever be linked with the telephone, has succeeded in perfecting another invention, which is undoubtedly one of the most marvelous of this astonishing age. To day its wonderful capabilities are known only to the few, but in the near future the speaking phonograph will be as familiar to the millions as the steam engine, the printing press and electric telegraph, and, it is hardly saying too much to add, equally indispensable. When a number, of prominent gentlemen assembled by invitation in the private office of Mr. Henry Bently, at Third and Chestnut streets, a few days ago, and were shown the Edison Speaking Phonograph —which, by the way, seems to be a rather tautological title for the invention—they found a piece of mechanism free from anything like complicated machinery. It may be briefly described as an iron wheel about six inches in diameter and an inch and a half face. The axle of this wheel is an endless screw, with a handle on one end, and as the handle is turned the wheel moves from right to left and *vice versa* while revolving, a distance of three inches. Placed against the face of the wheel, which is covered with tinfoil, is something like the mouth of a speaking tube, and on the side next to the wheel is a point resting from this tube on the tin-foil. That was all. No wires, no electricity, no intricate machinery. Everything plain and simple. When the invited guests had assembled, Mr. Bently, Mr. Adams, and other gentlemen spoke in, or rather against this mouth-piece or tube, turning the wheel meanwhile. Such classical selections as "Jack and Jill" and "Mary had a little lamb" were the favorite pieces, and these were uttered with faultless pronunciation while the wheel was being turned. Then the wheel was placed where it started, but, instead of the voice of a speaker, a conical speaker, something like a speaking trumpet, was placed at the spot at which the sounds had been uttered. The wheel was then turned, and every sound, every syllable, every word, clear and distinct, was emitted just as it had been spoken a moment before. The lightest emphasis, the peculiar inflections of the speaker's voice, every pause was as faithfully reproduced as it could have been by the original speakers themselves. Laughter and whistling and singing and sighing and groans—in fact, every utterance of which the human voice is capable—was stored in that wondrous wheel and emptied when it was turned. The gentleman in charge of the experiments explained that it was "simply the vibrations of the voice acting on a disk which communicated the impressions to the tin foil, and thus they were recorded." Just so; but none the less marvelous were the results in spite of that "simple explanation." And now, as it is proved that the words thus spoken to the machine can be reproduced in a hundred years if necessary, and any number of times required, and by stereotyped impressions of the tin foil in an unlimited number of places, it is worth while to consider for a moment the capabilities and possibilities of this wondrous invention. If it had been in existence a few hundred years ago, what delights it might have conferred upon humanity! For instance, Washington's reply concerning that little hatchet business might have been recorded and uttered once a day in every school house for the benefit of American youth; Robert Emmett's famous speech might have been recited by himself in Independence Hall last Monday night; Webster's reply to Hayne might have been given in every household in the land—but other examples will readily suggest themselves. To-day, if in universal use, to what services might it not be applied? One, for instance, could be kept in every hospital and every police office, and where an ante-mortem statement was required it could be recorded, and reproduced in court years after; or a departing millionaire could yell out the terms of his will to the faithful phonograph, and when irreverent relatives sought to dispute on the ground of insanity the pomp'asis in that farewell testament thus recorded would go far to prove the condition of the testator's mind. The uses to which it could be applied are innumerable, but a contemplation of its general adoption causes some painful thoughts. The mother-in-law, before departing for home, might talk into the machine for a week, and doses of her lecture could be ground out for years after. Or, suppose an insurance company were to purchase a thousand or so, and store them up with facts and figures regarding annuities and risks and policies and premiums, and surreptitiously introduce them into houses under the guise of music boxes. Then, when the innocent victim wanted the "Sweet bye and bye" he would be regaled by a table of dry statistics, and an injunction that, as life is uncertain, he should insure in the Blow up Mutual.—Then, again, Private Dalzell and George Francis Train and Susan B. Anthony—but the thought is too dreadful. Mr. Bently also entertained his guests with

THE TELEPHONE.

George M. Shaw has contributed to the March number of the *Popular Science Monthly*, a very interesting paper descriptive of the telephone and how it works.—He says the longest distance at which conversation has been carried on by means of the telephone so far is about 250 miles.—With a submarine cable, conversation has been carried on between England and France across the English Channel. Conversation has also been held through the bodies of sixteen persons standing hand in hand. The editor of the *Popular Science Monthly*, in discoursing on the teachings of the telephone, says it has always been regarded as one of the mysterious miracles of vital structure how the little membranous drum of the human ear can take up so perfectly this rapid stream of intricate motions in the air, which are all so exactly reproduced by the layer of adjacent particles striking upon the membrane, that thousands of tympanums will all be affected precisely alike, while the nerves transmit the thrill to the brain, awakening the same musical sensations and sentiments in the consciousness of as many people as can be brought within hearing. This chain of effects is wonderful, indeed; but we are now confronted with the fact, more impressively than ever, that it is no prerogative of the living organism to respond to these subtle and exquisite changes of air; the inert, dead matter of which we hear so much—mere cold iron—will do exactly the same thing. When we begin to use a telephone for the first time there is a sense of oddity, almost of foolishness, in the experiment. The dignity of talking consists in having a listener, and there seems a kind of absurdity in addressing a piece of iron, but we must raise our respect for the metal, for it is anything but deaf. The diaphragm of the telephone, the thin iron plate, is as sensitive as the living tympanum to all the delicate refinements of sound. Nor does it depend upon the thinness of the metalic sheet, for a piece of thick boiler plate will take up and transmit the motions of the air particles in all the grades of their subtlety. And not only will it do the same thing as the tympanum, but it will do vastly more; the gross, dead metal proves, in fact, to be a hundred times more alive than the living mechanism of speech and autition.

This is no exaggeration. In quickness, in accuracy and even in grasp, there is a perfection of sensitive capacity in the metal with which the organic instrument cannot compare. We speak of the proverbial "quickness of thought," but the telephone thinks quicker than the nervous mechanism. Let a word be pronounced for a person to repeat, and the telephone will hear and speak it a hundred miles away in a tenth part of the time that the listener would need to utter it. Give a man a series of half a dozen notes to repeat, and he cannot do it accurately to save his life; but the iron plate takes them up, transmits them to another plate hundreds of miles off, which rings them forth instantaneously with absolute precision. The human machine can hear and reproduce in its poor way only a single series of notes, while the iron ear of the telephone will take up whole cords and strains of music, and sending by lightning through the wire, its iron tongue will emit them in perfect relations of harmony. The corelations and transformations of impulse are, besides, much more extended in the telephone than in the living structure.

The volitional mandate from the brain incites nervous discharges, expended in producing muscular contractions, that impel the air across the vibrating chords, where it is thrown into waves. But in the case of the telephone, the air waves are spent in producing mechanical vibrations of the metal. These create magnetic disturbances which excite electrical action in the wire, and this again gives rise to magnetic changes that are still further converted into the tremors of the distant diaphragm, and these finally reappear as new trains of air waves that affect the listener, while the whole intermediate series of changes is executed in a fraction of the time that is required by the nervous combinations of speech. And not only does the telephone beat the living machine out of sight in speed, accuracy, compass of results and multiplicity of dynamical changes, but it distances in the simplification of its resources. The same bit of dead metal serves equally for both ear and tongue.—The offices of the diaphram are interchangable, and the machine works backward with exactly the same facility.

A CURIOSITY.—We have at this office a small shingle bolt taken from the first cut of a white oak tree, cut on the Jennings farm of Jasper M. Thompson, of Menallen township, this county. The tree being 3½ feet in diameter, made what is called "double stuff," and this bolt was taken from next the heart of the tree. Mr. Jesse Rockwell, who felled the tree and who is making it up into shingles, found some defect in the piece of timber described, and on splitting it in the centre found a leaden bullet weighing one ounce and forty grains, imbedded in the wood, about three inches from the heart of the tree. This bullet, though made of soft lead, penetrated the tree to the depth of three inches, and is flattened very little. The tree at that time was one foot in diameter, and the bullet entered it four and a half feet from the ground. Mr. J. V. Thompson, cashier of the First national bank of Uniontown, counted the growths of the tree, under a magnifying glass, and found it to be 166 years old, there being 124 growths from the outside of the tree to where the bullet struck, and 42 growths from that point to the centre of the tree, indicating that the tree was 42 years old at the time of the shot, and that 124 years have elapsed since. This oak tree was 40 feet to the first limb, and at the height of about 60 feet a limb of a sugar tree that stood near by had grown round the oak, and when it was cut entirely off at the stump, it remained standing almost stationary, swaying but slightly toward the sugar which was 2½ feet in diameter. The sugar tree was cut within three inches of the heart on opposite sides before the two trees fell. Within an inch of the heart of the sugar tree were found two ⅞ inch auger holes, 3.1-5 inches in length, in one of which was found the end of a sugar spile 2 inches long, perfectly preserved. There are 75 growths from the bark of the sugar tree to the auger hole, and 30 more from that point to the centre of the tree, making it 105 years old. The distance between the centre of the two trees is four feet, and between the outer surface of each, one foot.—*Uniontown Genius of Liberty.*

A CONDENSED SERMON.—We find this oddity in the "Edinburg Fugitive Pieces," by W. Green, F. R. S.: "Abridgment of a Sermon, which took up an hour in delivering, from these words: 'Man is born of trouble.'

"MY FRIENDS: The subject fails naturally to be divided into four heads:

1. Man's entrance into the world;
2. His progress through the world;
3. His exit from the world. and
4. Practical reflections from what may be said.

First, then:

1. Man came into the world naked and bare,
2. His progress through it is trouble and care;
3. His exit from it none can tell where.
4. But if he does well here, he'll be well there.

Now I can say no more, my brethren dear,

Should I preach on this subject from this time to next year.

Amen."

SALICYLIC ACID is a new cure for rheumatism.

THE TUNNEL.

James Wainwright was fireman of engine No. 22, and Bill Blackford engineer. The latter had one good quality—continued faithfulness as a servant of the company. His enemies said the most powerful microscope could have discovered no other.

While he had not a friend among the hands, their dislike was not an open one. His strength was shown to be almost phenomenal. He had once knocked down a horse with a blow of his fist.

James Wainwright and Bill Blackford as fireman and engineer of the same locomotive, had kept up the necessary or convenient appearance of friendship, until it was whispered about that Jane Conrad had chosen Wainwright for her husband "that was to be." Then Bill Blackford knit his brow and crunched his teeth together with an oath. It was no secret that he had "waited on" Jane himself.

After that, the men hardly spoke a word to each other. For miles on miles, day after day, they sped along the iron road, and scarcely looked into each other's eyes. When Blackford did glance at Wainwright it was a malignant scowl.

One day, engine No. 32 ran into a freight train. No serious damage was done. It was found, however, that at the time of the accident, Blackford, the engineer, was under the influence of liquor.

He was reduced from his position to that of fireman. He would have been discharged altogether but for his long and faithful services to the company.

James Wainwright was promoted to his position as engineer. Hearing of it, Bill Blackford's scowl deepened, and his black eyes snapped fire.

It was a winter's night, cold and clear. Several of the railroad hands were seated around the station fire; among them Wainwright and Blackford.

"The east track needs repairing in the long tunnel," said the supervisor, "and the workmen have all gone home. What two among you will volunteer to attend to the matter?"

On the instant James Wainwright answered!

"I, sir!"

Immediately Bill Blackford added:

"And me, too, sir!"

More than one turned quickly and wonderingly toward the latter. It was not this man's custom to be obliging. One man drew Wainwright aside, and said:

"Blackford doesn't love you Jim. I wouldn't go into that tunnel alone with him, if I was you. Let me go in your stead. He's got nothing against me."

"Nonsense!" said the other, "There is no danger; and even if there were, do you suppose I'd let him know I was afraid of him by backing out?"

One or two men, as the volunteers started off together, proposed to go with them, but Blackford said, in a dogged way:

"Don't need no help."

In a more civilized manner, Wainwright echoed him, and the men fell back.

It was a full ten minutes walk to the mouth of the tunnel, but when they had reached it, neither had spoken a word.—Now Blackford asked:

"Which side is it on?"

"East."

"Where?"

"About the middle of the tunnel."

"All right. Come on."

Into the darkness they plunged. They each carried a light, but the impression of such a place is always one of intense blackness.

It was their object, if possible, to do the job before the train, due there in half an hour, should reach the spot.

No word was spoken after those few at the mouth of the tunnel. They worked silently and swiftly. An observer might have noticed that Blackford struck the rail vindictively, and smiled as the sparks flew.

It was finished, and just then the rumble of the coming train was heard.

Between the tracks which had just been repaired—the one on which the cars would pass and the wall the distance was only two or three feet. Uncomfortable, indeed, to stand there as the train passed.

Wainwright was about to step on to the other track, when Blackford caught him by the wrist.

"Stay on this side!" he hissed.

"What for?" asked Wainwright a little startled.

"Because I want you to. I want to know what it feels like to stand here; but I ain't going to do it alone."

"You can make the experiment if you please. As for me, I shall stand in the safest place, answered the other; and with a sudden jerk he released his wrist.

But on the instant the gigantic Blackford caught him round the waist, and muttered in his ear:

"Steal the girl I love, will you? Worm yourself in my position as engineer, you hound! I'll fix you!"

There was no mistaking the hate glittering in the villain's dark eyes, nor the meaning of the words he had just uttered.

His purpose was to hold Wainwright there until the train was upon them, then to throw his victim in its way. The other understood now why this man had been so ready to accompany him. Perhaps he had been waiting for such an opportunity for months. Wainwright could see, by the dim light of their lamps, that there was a sullen murderous resolution in the man's face.

"Bill Blackford, would you kill me?"

"No! the train will do that!"

"Do you not fear to do such a thing?"

"No!" thundered Blackford. "You slipped and fell as you were crossing the track and the train struck you."

Yes, that was the story the murderer would tell, and though some might shake their heads, and even name their suspicions, they could prove nothing.

It was useless to cry for help. The only answer would be the mocking echo from the tunnel's walls.

Struggle? Aye, struggle and resist he might till the last moment, but what avail would his strength be against that of this giant?

The rumble of the train was growing louder. In a few minutes it would be upon them.

James Wainwright, by a quick movement released his right arm, and struck wildly at the other; but the villain caught the descending blow, and with a laugh, pinioned the arm again to the victim's side.

And now the train had entered the tunnel. The engine's flaming eye sent a fiery stream of light along the track. They were right in the path, but Blackford quickly stepped toward the wall, still holding Wainwright where the train would strike him.

Now that the struggle commenced it was the only hope, and Wainwright fought with the desperation of a man with his life at stake.

Nearer sped the train and still Blackford held him on the track. He had, by some good fortune, freed his left arm.

The train was almost upon them!

Touching by chance, his vest, something pricked Wainwright's hand. He remembered his mother had been sewing a rent in his vest that day, and had, absent-mindedly left the needle, a long one, in the garment. In a moment he had it out.

The train was within a few yards of them. Blackford's right arm was around Wainwright's waist. In a moment the other buried the needle in the villian's hand.

With a howl of pain the would be murderer released his hold.

Wainwright wrenched himself from the other arm and sprang across the track.

With an oath Blackford followed, but to meet his death. In his hurry, his foot caught the rail and he fell.

James Wainwright saw the glare of the headlight fall in his eyes; and the next moment Blackford was thrown at his feet, maugled and dead!

ASLEEP WITH A DEAD MAN.

Lieutenant Goddard tells the following story in connection with the Rappahannock campaign:

A delay occurred in extracting the horses from the mud, and in waiting for the artillery and infantry to come up, prevented the command from reaching Falmouth till daylight, when they found all the bridges across the Rappahannock in flames and was only able to pour a few volleys of musketry and hurl a few shot and shell into the rear guard of the enemy as it disappeared in the streets of Fredricksburgh. While these events were occurring, the writer remained with his guard in charge of the captured camp and prisoners. Some half hour after the departure of the regiment, a sergeant approached the camp fire by which I sat, and, saluting, said, "Lieutenant, where shall we put the body of Lieutenant Decker? It lies rolled in a blanket at the head of the street just vacated by his company." I rose and went with the sergeant to the spot, and calling another soldier, had them raise the body, which I decided to place in the evergreen booth lately occupied by the colonel, as the largest and most commanding spot in the camp ground. As we entered the little circle of pines in which it stood I noticed a pile of blankets in one corner, and thought that in his haste in the night's advance, Kilpatrick had, purposely or not, left them behind, and that I must bear them in mind when we moved. "Lay the body in there, boys." They placed it reverently on the ground and we all retired, for I could not spare any of my small guard even to watch over the body. Next morning, when we received orders to rejoin the regiment, we found the body where we had left it, and bore it with us to Falmouth, where, on the succeeding day it received honorable burial in the little Virginia churchyard.

A night or two after I heard the adjutant narrate an experience in connection with the death of Decker that had startled him considerably. "When ordered to advance from camp that night I was sleeping with Kilpatrick, and was so used up by the long march of the day before that it was impossible for me to mount my horse. I told the colonel so, and he said that I might remain behind and come on next day with the guard when he rose and left me. I turned over and was soon sound asleep again. Towards morning the cold awoke me, when, forgetting the incidents of the night, I turned towards Kilpatrick (as I supposed) and seeing him all rolled up in blankets, clumsily, exclaimed: "Colonel let me have some of your blanket." Getting no response I reached toward him and gave the blanket a hard pull, when, as they rolled off the body by my side, imagine my astonishment and horror to find my bedmate not the living Kilpatrick, but the dead Decker."

"What did you do?" said Lieutenant Charley Hasty.

"Do? I jumped to my feet, seized my accoutrements, ran from the tent, mounted my horse and rode after the regiment which I found and rejoined just as it was entering Falmouth. But I would give something to know how Decker's body got into that place."

That I never told him.

WHAT SHE ASKED TOMMY.—He was named Thomas and she was named Jane. They sat on a hotel balcony yesterday for three long hours, giving themselves dead away as being out of towners. As they sat down Thomas took one of Jane's hands. She allowed that sort of thing to go on without a word of protest, and the flaxen-haired youth finally seized the other one. They talked and talked, and looked down upon the street and sighed, and the hours slipped away. At the end of the third hour she said:

"Tommy, dearest, I want to ask you something."

"Ask me a hundred—a thousand—a million things!" he exclaimed in reply.

"Well, Tommy, I've got an awful cold in my head," she continued, "and if I drew one of my hands away and wiped my nose would you think I was mad? I've either got to do that, Tommy, or let my nose wipe itself. Just one wipe, Tommy, and then you may have it back."

Tommy released her hand, though he hated to, and her nose was softly and duly wiped.

A GIANT.—In his rambles about the city, yesterday, a *Whig* reporter met a rather remarkable character, no less than a modern giant—a man who, during his brief stay in the city, created quite a sensation on the streets as he walked about, and caused almost every passer by to turn and look back at him as he passed. Charles Tumley, the character referred to, is eight feet in height and weighs something over 450 pounds. Tumley arrived in this city yesterday from North Carolina, en his way to New York in search of work at his trade of plasterer. He is a quiet an unobtrusive man in his manners and converses pleasantly and modestly. Tumley says he has three brothers who are nearly as tall as himself, and weigh equally as much, although all of them are younger. This modern giant said to the writer that he never made use of a scaffold to plaster an ordinary room. Tumley, in conversation, remarked that he had received flattering offers from prominent circus men, but he had invariably declined to make his living in that way. Our gigantic friend left last night for the North in search of employment.—*Richmond (Va.) Whig.*

ONE of our newspaper friends says that "if the gab were squeezed out of some traveling agents there would be nothing left of them but their feet, shirt and collar."

THE IOWA MAD-STONE.

HOW IT IS USED.

Inquiry having recently been made as to the whereabouts of a genuine mad-stone, the following will give the desired information regarding one which has a wonderful record. It is now in the possession of Turner Evans, of Paris, Jackson township, Linn county, the nearest point to which by railroad is Anamosa, on the Dubuque and South-western railroad. Its properties were first known 130 years ago in Virginia. It has been in the Evans family since first known. The present possessor received it from his father, Adam Evans. It did many wonderful cures, and was known far and wide. He received it from his father in 1812, while living near Boone Station, Kentucky. On the death of Adam Evans, it passed to Turner Evans, more than twenty years ago. During that period it has been tested many times, and never failed to cure the rabies, even in the most severe and almost hopeless cases. At first the neighbors of Mr. Evans were incredulous, and inclined to ridicule the thing, but, after numerous successful trials on horses and cattle, doubt was changed to certainty. During his possession of the stone, nearly 700 cases have been treated, and in not one case has the stone failed to give relief and effect a cure.

It is not longer than the end of a man's thumb, weighs one-fourth of an ounce, and resembles a dark sponge, with fine pores extending from side to side. Seen through a magnifying glass it resembles flint; and at the outer end of the pores appear dark rings, like sandstone. It is triangular in form, having one flat surface, which is called the working side.

When used it is placed in a bath of one part milk to three parts water, and warmed to blood heat. The patient is required to exercise briskly until the blood becomes active in circulation, when the skin near the parts bitten are scratched with a sharp-pointed instrument until the blood starts, when the stone is applied. It immediately begins to absorb the virtus, and, when filled, is removed and soaked in the milk-and water bath. It is thus repeatedly applied, until it ceases to adhere to the flesh, which it will do as soon as the virus is extracted, and not until then. While the virus remains, it requires considerable power to remove it. It has been applied nearly one hundred times in a single case. The rule is to apply it as long as it will take hold. Applied to the flesh of persons not affected with rabies, it has no more effect than a piece of glass, unless there be present the taint of scrofulous disease, when it adheres as in cases of rabies. The cases cured by this stone are too many and too well authenticated to permit a doubt of its efficacy. A Mr. Bance, of Mechanicsville, bitten by a rabid dog, visited Mr. Evans, and, when he arrived there, was suffering from paroxysm and nervous spasms of the limbs. The stone was applied, and he was cured.

A Mr. Field, of Chicago, arrived there in a terrible condition. For twenty four hours before the stone was applied he suffered intense torture from nervous paroxysm and agony of mind, which, if continued another day, would have, he believes, resulted in madness; in fact he says death would have been a relief to him, rather than have endured the torment. He was wholly cured by the use of the stone.

Mr. Evans seeks no notoriety. What he has received has come from those who have experienced the benefit of his mad-stone. If any person afflicted with rabies visits him, he will do all he can to give him relief. He promises nothing, and makes no pretentions. He is not visionist, nor superstitious. The properties of the mad-stone are to him an established fact, as much so as that he will reap wheat where he sows the seed. It is at the service of any who wish to use it.—*Chicago Tribune.*

OLD KEASEL'S EPITAPH.—Many years ago there lived an old Indian, who had become quite a poet, having written some little pieces that attracted attention. He had been educated in one of the New England colleges, but subsequently partially relapsed into his former barbarous vices. In later years he traveled through the country, paying for his provisions and his whisky by the exercise of his poetical talent. During one year of his tour he put up with a man by the name of Keasel, who had long wished for an opportunity to get the old fellow to write his epitaph. Accordingly a bargain was struck. The Indian, with all the wariness of his tribe, stipulated that after he got his supper he should give one half the epitaph, and the rest after he got his breakfast in the morning. Accordingly, after supper he repeated the firs instalment, which read:

"There was a man who died of late,
For whom angels did impatient wait
With outstretched arms and wings of love
To waft him to the realms above."

Old Keasel was in ecstacies. He could think of nothing but his epitaph. He was almost willing to die for the sake of having such beautiful verses inscribed on his tomb. All night his visions were of the angelic being who was destined to carry him to the regions of eternal felicity. In the morning he called in his neighbors to hear his beautiful epitaph, but the poet proceeded to get ready for starting, apparently having forgotten all about his promise. He was about mounting his pony when reminded of it. After a little reflection he signified his ability to finish the task; but, as the friends of his host had not heard the first part, he said he would repeat it as a preliminary to the last:

"There was a man who died of late,
For whom angels did impat'ent wait
With outstretched arms and wings of love
To waft him to the realms above;
But while disputing 'bout the price,
Still hovering round the lower skies,
In slipped old Satan, like a weasel,
And down below he kicked poor Keasel."

As he finished he left, and old Keasel after him; but the race was unequal, and the poet escaped.

THE Titusville *Herald* says that about a year ago P. B. Cassidy, of this city bought a young woodchuck from a farmer and fed and petted it so much that it became very tame, would answer to its name, eat from its master's hand, and perform sundry cunning tricks. It was allowed entire freedom and never manifested any disposition to shift for itself. Last fall it was missed, and Mr. Cassidy gave it up as dead. But it was only hibernating, and on Monday it returned, looking as sleek as a mole. It had not forgotten its master, its own name, or the tricks it had been taught to do.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, - - - - MAY 3, 1878.

THE bill repealing the Bankrupt law, which passed the Senate two weeks ago, passed the House yesterday week by a large majority with an immaterial amendment, which will be concurred in by the Senate, and the law will then be wiped from the statute book.

PHILADELPHIA was honored last week by the presence of Barnum with his big show, and by Hayes with a portion of his cabinet. A man could, therefore, on the same day look upon the greatest humbug of the age, Barnum, and the greatest fraud in the country, Hayes, who fills the office of President although Samuel J. Tilden was legally and honestly elected to it.

WHO can adequately describe the pleasurable emotions of General Jacob M. Campbell, the bold and aggressive member of Congress from this district, as he stepped out of the White House with the declaration of Hayes, "I expect to contribute my proportion to the campaign expenses, and should be pleased if others holding office would do the same," still sounding pleasantly in his ears? *That* was a triumph over which any Congressman might rejoice and feel exultantly proud.

GENERAL SHIELDS is not likely to derive any benefit from the bill which so promptly passed the lower branch of Congress authorizing the President to appoint him Brigadier General on the retired list with full pay. The bill will fail in the Senate on the ground that such legislation can only apply to an officer in the regular army. If such is the fact, the law ought to be amended to so as to cover this and similar cases when they arise, for no officer of the regular army has stronger claims to be placed on the retired list, with the full pay to which his rank entitles him, than the brave and gallant Shields. Congress, however, seems to be entirely willing to be at least measurably just to General Shields. He has been receiving a pension of thirty dollars a month, and during the present session the Senate passed a bill increasing it to fifty dollars. When the bill came over to the House the amount was increased to one hundred dollars per month. If the Senate concurs in this amendment, as we presume it will, although it will not pay General Shields more than one-fourth the amount he would be entitled to as Brigadier General, it will at least show that his adopted country is not unmindful of the heroic services he has rendered to her.

ALTHOUGH it may be a disputed question whether at the time of his inauguration Hayes knew of the election frauds in Florida, it is a very remarkable and significant fact that the most prominent and active agents in the unholy work have been rewarded by Hayes by appointment to office. If he was ignorant of the frauds *then*, he was not ignorant of them when McLin, Dennis, and other scoundrels like them, were given offices. Hayes never would have appointed McLin to a judgeship in New Mexico, for which he was totally incompetent, except to reward him for his services as a member of the Returning Board. Dennis, the deepest and sharpest villain of the entire batch, was given a position under John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, at the written request of Hayes himself. Would he have done this without knowing that Dennis had carried Florida for him by frauds on the ballot-box of Archer precinct, in Allachua county? And yet this man, who knows that his title to the Presidency rests on fraud, will continue in office for nearly three years longer. If it is true that "uneasy lies the head that wears a crown," what must be the mental condition of a man who reached the Presidency in the manner that Hayes did?

THE Somerset *Herald*, as appears by an article copied from it into the Johnstown *Tribune* of Friday last, expresses the opinion that the renomination of General Campbell as the Republican candidate for Congress in this district "appears to be conceded, but his re-election is not"—that "the so-called National party proposes to put Congressional candidates in the field," and that "the General must look out for a flanking fire." The General *has* been looking out and preparing to save himself from the Democratic storm next November that will prove so destructive. He recently called on Mr. Hayes, and by the irresistible force of his own peculiar way of stating things, extorted from that great and good man a pledge that office-holders would not be prevented from contributing funds for campaign purposes. No President ever before made a more unconditional surrender to a member of Congress than Hayes made to Jacob M. Campbell. It was a concession by Hayes in the very teeth of his boasted civil service order—a concession which other men have sought in vain to obtain from him—and it has of course given rise to much speculation as to the *modus operandi* of the member from the Cambria district in securing it. General Campbell knows that in a political campaign money constitutes the sinews of war, and although we are far from charging him with meditating a raid on the postmasters and revenue officers in this Congressional district, he has given them very plainly to understand that Mr. Hayes will not visit them with his displeasure if they contribute liberally to an electioneering fund in aid of the Republican party. We find no fault whatever with Gen. Campbell for what he has done, but rather feel proud that it was reserved for one of "the frosty sons of thunder" to bulldoze Hayes, and to knock his civil service order higher than a kite. We advise the office holders, however, to be very moderate in their contributions, for any money which they may invest for the purpose of securing the re-election of Gen. Campbell to Congress will be as certainly lost as if they were to deposit it in a savings bank conducted on the improved principle which now prevails in this country.

THE statements of McLin, one of the members of the Florida Returning Board in 1876, and of Dennis, an adroit and unscrupulous Republican politician of Alachua county, in the same State, which are elsewhere published, revive the disgraceful story of the Florida election frauds by which Samuel J. Tilden was shamelessly cheated out of the Presidency, and the clearly expressed voice of the American people overthrown and set aside. These men, of course, are both scoundrels of the deepest dye, they themselves being the judges, and it is somewhat difficult to conceive how they could thus consent to parade their infamy before the world. It matters not what their motives now are, the only important question being, are their statements true? There is nothing in their revelations that is really new—nothing that was not known before, and which was proposed to be proven before the Electoral Commission when the vote of Florida was before that tribunal for its decision. The statements, however, may be regarded as new when it is considered that they are made by persons who enjoyed full opportunity of knowing the truth of what they now affirm. Manton Marble, of New York, George W. Biddle and David W. Sellers, of Philadelphia, Malcolm Hay, of Pittsburgh, as well as other prominent Democrats, who went to Florida to investigate the facts connected with the election, and who were present at the meeting of the Returning Board, made a full and complete exposition before that godless tribunal of the very frauds which McLin and Dennis now admit were perpetrated. As facts, then, well known to the whole country ever since the Presidential election, they need not now be discussed. What will be their effect even if McLin and Dennis succeed in proving the truth of everything they assert before a Congressional Committee? It would not unseat Hayes and instal Mr. Tilden, because, as Governor Hendricks said last week when he read the statement, the title of Hayes rests on the decision of the Electoral Commission and the two houses of Congress, and cannot now be destroyed. If Hayes were impeached for complicity in the fraud and removed from office, Wheeler, the Vice President, and not Mr. Tilden, would succeed him, so that the fraud, having been consummated by the act of the Electoral Commission, its decision must be regarded as final and conclusive. Congress, however, can and it is to be hoped will authorize an investigation into the frauds of the Florida election through a committee, and make them a matter of record to teach future generations the enormity of the crime against the rights of the majority of the American people which was perpetrated in the Presidential election of 1876, and calmly submitted to by its victims for the sake of the peace and quiet of the country.

THE steamship Richmond, which left Philadelphia in February last with laborers and railroad material for the Messrs. Collins' railway contract in Brazil, returned to New York on Friday last. The Philadelphia *Times* publishes the following letter received by the Richmond from its special correspondent at San Antonio:

SAN ANTONIO, Brazil, April 3, 1878.

The Richmond, with Mr. Thomas Collins, the contractor, and men and materials for the Madeira and Mamore Railroad on board, started up the river Para (Pará) at half-past two o'clock on the afternoon of March 12. Three Brazilian Custom House officers accompanied us to see that we did not trade with the natives along the way. On the 13th we passed the beautiful little town of Breves, a village of about two hundred and fifty inhabitants. Four hours later we passed through a channel running between the village of Breves on the right and Santa Maria on the left. Here begins a labyrinth of narrow channels, connecting the Amazon with the sea, and the forest is unusually luxuriant the sail through the great river is the most memorable part of the whole voyage. An introduction to the Amazonian forest is worth a trip to the Amazon Valley from the United States. Here are the palms in all their varieties, the cocoa, with long plume-like leaves, the miriti, with enormous fan-shaped leaves. One never tires of gazing at the picturesque grouping and variety of trees with their mantles of creeping plants; the unconquered race of vegetable giants; the dense tendency of everything by natural columns branchless for fifty or eighty feet; the gigantic grapes and colossal nut and pod-bearing trees, and above all the hundreds of varieties of palms, all striving to outrival the others in grace and beauty. Occasionally dusky figures peered out of the woods, and little shanties belonging to the rubber makers here and there broke the monotony. Alligator shooting also afforded an exciting amusement to the passengers. Getting aground now and then and getting off again was another means of diversion. Above Gurupa, which we passed on the 14th, we entered the broadest part of the greatest river in the world. It was there about twenty miles wide, dotted here and there with green islands occupied by native furs. On the 18th we entered the Madeira river, having passed fourteen towns on the Amazon after leaving Para.

The only death from disease since we left Philadelphia occurred on the morning of Mar. 19. The deceased was John Scallon, of Hollidaysburg, one of the steerage passengers. He was a brother of Detective Frank Scallon, of 2240 North Tenth street, Philadelphia. The poor fellow died of pneumonia, and was only sick three days. He was buried under a large umbrella tree on the banks of the Madeira, Mr. Kingston reading the Catholic burial service at the grave. His grave was marked by a large cross on the tree and his name and place of residence. On March 22 we arrived at our destination. Mr. Samuel Lechner, of Hollidaysburg, one of the sub-contractors, who had been untiring in his efforts for the comfort of all on board during the voyage, was presented with a series of cordial resolutions of thanks on our arrival at San Antonio. He is a brother of State Senator John Lemon. One of the Italian laborers was found murdered about a mile and a half from camp on March 30. His supposed murderer, another Italian, has been arrested and turned over to the Brazilian authorities.

Since the arrival most of the time has been spent in unloading the Richmond, building houses, etc. Several gangs of men are, however, at work on the road. San Antonio contains about twenty-five huts and many shanties; it is impossible to estimate the number of inhabitants, as so many natives are coming and going all the time. There is very little sickness, except a disease called the breakbone fever, which is disagreeable but by no means dangerous. The men who let rum alone and take care of themselves in other respects are doing well. The arrival of Mr. Collins has inspired the Mercedita people with fresh courage, and things will soon be in fine working order.

THE third *job* of the State ring, which is a bill authorizing the Governor to appoint a competent person to aid the soldiers of the late war in presenting their claims against the general government, hangs fire in the House, which refused a few days ago to take it up on a motion made by one of the Philadelphia beauties. The bill is of course designed to make a place for some understrapper of Hartranft's, just as the Philadelphia Recorder bill was intended for the benefit of Quay, and the Bank Commissionership bill for that of Hart. We do not know the name of the soldiers' friend who is to be quartered on the State treasury if this bill should become a law, nor is it now important to inquire, for the reason that the Legislature proposes to fold up its tent and silently steal away on the 24th of the month, and the chances are that this one project at least of the plunderers will fail.

Our Washington Letter.

A MOVEMENT LOOKING TO INVESTIGATION —M'LIN REVIEWING HIS OWN ACTION—UNEARTHING RASCALITY—COMFORTING NEWS—CONKLING'S PHONOGRAPH—SHAD PLANTING—MARTHA WASHINGTON'S PORTRAIT, ETC.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29, 1878.

It is expected that a movement will be made in the House looking to an investigation of the electoral fraud. It will certainly be made as soon as all the ammunition is in. Beside the investigation of the Florida fraud, it is expected that there will be made public affidavits going to show that the vote of Louisiana was also fraudulently counted for Hayes and Wheeler. It is said that it can be established that Governor Noyes made arrangements and gave pledges when in Florida in behalf of Hayes, which the latter sanctioned, and, if so, it proves that Noyes acted with the consent of and in connivance with Hayes.

REVIEWING HIS OWN ACTION.

Time and circumstances have cooled the partisan zeal which erstwhile animated Judge McLin and clouded his conscience, and now he is able to review his own action with something like the estimation in which it has been held by dispassionate people from the beginning. He gives in plain, ample phraseology a description of the feelings and impulses which were inspired in the Republicans of the South by the representatives of their reckless and criminal but shrewd co partners of the North. It is a terrible arraignment of that school of political philosophy, or rather of sophistry, whose fundamental principle is hate, and whose sole object has been the perpetration of power for the basest ends. Naturally, a man of Mr. McLin's feelings, and in his situation, listened to the men he describes, and allowed himself to be guided by their sinister councils. Having thus eased his conscience as to the general aspects of his dereliction, he explains the detailed process of the whole foul work, which is the only really valuable part of the confession, so far as the public interests are concerned. The details are clear, full and beyond the possibility of question or of cavil in their remorseless particularity of names, figures and localities. It is a complete document, giving an explanation of the motives which induced him to commit or connive at the frauds which gave the vote of Florida to Hayes. From the very beginning of his confession, in reciting the considerations which influenced him to pervert the expression of the popular will for the benefit of the Republican party, down to his explanation of the motives which induced him to sin, and the description of the revolting details of the frauds themselves, leaves nothing to be supplied and admits of no dodging.

Judge McLin's confession, with the terrible affidavits he has made, proves beyond all cavil that the Radical majority of the Electoral Commission *knew* that the goods were stolen and that Mr. Hayes *knew* he was receiving stolen goods. Mr. Hayes now sits in the White House the undisguised and unquestioned receiver of stolen goods.

UNEARTHING RASCALITY.

On Thursday last U. A. Fisher, a mail contractor in Illinois, acknowledged before the House Postal Committee that in one instance he was overpaid $9,000, by one O'Brien, a pay clerk in the Sixth Auditor's office. He also admitted to having loaned money to O'Brien. It seems that it was customary for the Post Office Department to give contractors' orders on the local postmasters for money they had on hand. Fisher acknowledges he collected money from the postmasters on these orders, and the postmasters forwarded the orders to the department as vouchers to show that they had settled, but the amounts were never charged against Fisher, who would afterward call on the Department and collect the full amount of his contract, so that all he collected on the orders was a clear steal from the government. The system of pocketing all collections from postmasters was applied generally to O'Brien, but of course to make it work a number of clerks and book-keepers had to be in collusion and share the swag. Mr. Waddell, chairman of the committee, is a good investigator. No man who appears before his committee can avoid telling the truth, unless he lies outright. He puts very pointed questions to witnesses, and his rigid cross-examinations are unearthing startling frauds in the Post Office Department.

SHAD PLANTING.

About 600,000 young shad were planted in the Potomac river this week from the United States steamer Lookout. The United States Fish Commissioners have been engaged in collecting shad eggs at Albermarle Sound, from which place the vessel left for this city with the Ferguson hatching machine, by the aid of which the hatching process consumes only from three to five days, and by the time the vessel reached Washington the young were about three inches long. Cans containing the young shad are let down over the sides of the vessel and their contents allowed to escape. Planting was commenced and continued at intervals all the way up the river. The vessel started with 800,000 shad eggs, but a fresh supply of water at Norfolk was introduced into the hatching machine, and owing to some deleterious matter in the water a number of the eggs were destroyed.

PREPARE TO ENTER.

Let those who propose to pass through the valley of bankruptcy prepare to enter now. The House by a very decisive vote of 205 yeas to 39 nays has passed the Senate bill repealing the bankruptcy law. The law having done all the harm it could, is now wiped off the statute books when it could best serve the honest, but unfortunate, business men of the country. A very interesting lot of officials in the shape of Registers in Bankruptcy, who managed to fob the bulk of all the material that came before them, will now be thrown upon the country in a helpless condition, to add further to the general depression.

COMFORTING NEWS.

It will be comforting to the American people to learn that there is one Christian member of the 45th Congress. Mr. Alexander H. Stephens "accepts cordially the great doctrines of revelation on the testimony of its Divine Author." He further "believes in a state of future rewards and punishments." This indeed is joyful intelligence. It was generally feared that since Bob Ingersoll and Harry Beecher had knocked the bottom out of the bottomless pit that Congressmen had become reckless of consequences; but it is consoling to know that there is at least one, if not more, of our national legislators who consider salvation paramount to all earthly wealth and glory, and who will not barter away his hopes of future felicity for wealth and power.

SCORE ONE FOR BLAINE.

Senator Blaine is Pennsylvania born and has Pennsylvania affinities. He knows that Presidents are not made without the aid of Pennsylvania. While other Republican leaders are shivering over the tariff, he has taken a leap over them all to the front in favor of protection. Blaine is up at the head of his class.

HAYES AND THE PHILADELPHIA PILGRIMS.

While the President was junketing with the Philadelphia Pilgrims, he found an ample opportunity for lecturing the ballot-box stuffers and falsifiers of returns in that city. His well known reform tendencies and his hatred of all that is knavish and corrupt in politics, had, it is said, a happy effect on the Pilgrim managers. The President is warmly attached to that notorious city of pilgrim politicians. They have pledged the President that Philadelphia, with its pilgrim politician stink, will no longer offend the nostrils of the American people.

EMPLOYMENT FOR THE IDLE.

A large farm on the Potomac, twenty miles below this city, has been purchased and a considerable force is now at work putting in crops. A large building is being put up having a capacity to accommodate one hundred persons, and a manufactory in which sixty hands are to be employed. A company has been formed for the purpose of giving employment to the idle who are worthy. They are employed in raising their own food and manufacturing their own supplies.

MARTHA WASHINGTON'S PORTRAIT.

A full length life size portrait of Martha Washington, the first of that kind ever painted of her, is one of great historical interest, and aside from this, is one of great beauty. With its pure pink and white colors against a back ground of dark green and brown it is as beautiful as a boquet. The picture is by Andrews, and the likeness is taken from a picture showing only the face and bust, by Stuart, Washington's favorite artist. The dress is historically correct, both in material and style, and the same may be said of the principle accessories. It is indeed a picture of great historical interest.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

Congress having passed the deficiency bill, all the clerks of the General Land Office, who were furloughed a few months ago, will be put back upon the rolls. The passage of the bill also enables the Patent Office to resume issuance of patents, which have been suspended for several weeks on account of the exhaustion of the appropriation for these purposes.

CONKLING'S PHONOGRAPH.

It is not true that Mr. Conkling looks under his bed every night before retiring to make sure that no enterprising correspondent has deposited a phonograph there to catch the incoherent denunciations of the administration which fall from his lips, when he happens to be so loose of soul that in his sleep he mutters over his affairs; but it is true that Mr. Conkling is going to buy a phonograph to record his private interviews, as it is his only safeguard against the malice and misconceptions of the reporter and the inventions of the enemy. Yours, &c., G. N. S.

The Stolen Presidency.

DISCLOSURES OF THE FLORIDA ELECTORAL FRAUDS.

Judge McLin, one of the members of the Returning Board of Florida, has given a sworn statement to the public, reciting the details of the election frauds perpetrated in Florida to transfer the electoral vote of that State from Tilden to Hayes. He says:

If the board had acted in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court of the State, defining the powers and duties of the board in reference to throwing out precincts, since rendered, there is no question of the fact that Mr. Tilden would have been entitled to the vote of Florida. Excluding the return from Baker county which was county, and which I have since learned from the parties who made it was a falsely manufactured return, and including the true return, which corresponded with the precinct returns of that county, would certainly have given the State to Mr. Tilden. Archer precinct, No. 2, Alachua county, was in the count. The fraud committed in this precinct was not shown to the board by the Democratic lawyers, although a contest was made and much attention given to this precinct; but I have recently learned from the Republican leader of that county that after the returns had been brought to Gainesville, county-seat, 219 votes were added to the returns by the inspectors and clerk of said precinct. In Leon county 74 small Republican ballots were stuffed into the ballot-box at precinct No. 9; yet it was made to appear, even to the satisfaction of the Democratic member of the board, that these were not false ballots. Subsequent confession shows that they were stuffed into the box. I had seen Jos. Bowes, one of the inspectors, have tickets similar to them a few days before the election, and counsel them against their use, unless they were generally adopted, and I afterward learned he had given them up. In Jefferson county, in a certain precinct, at which Mr. J. Bell was inspector, 100 votes were surreptitiously added to the ballots and counted. No charge of fraud was made to this fact before the board. The confession of J. Bell, just made to me, discloses the fact that had the 219 votes fraudulently added to the Archer return, and the 74 votes stuffed in the box in Leon county, and the 100 votes surreptitiously added in Jefferson county, and the 203 votes Hayes votes rejected, and the Democratic rejected precincts, which were excluded for irregularity and illegality, contrary to the decision of the Supreme Court, been retained and counted, Mr. Tilden would have carried the State. The conclusion, then, is inevitable, that Mr. Tilden was entitled to the electoral vote of Florida, and not Mr. Hayes.

HAYES COGNIZANT OF THE FRAUD.

In making this statement my motives will doubtless be questioned by many, but the facts will stand alone as the truth, without any mere motives to sustain them. I am free to admit that viewing things as I now do, and remembering that Mr. Hayes was continually inspiring his personal friends and friends of the party by every means in his power to secure for him the electoral vote of Florida and Louisiana, and believing it to have been a conscious wrong on his part, done with knowledge that he had not been elected, as by his subsequent repudiation of Gov. Packard, whose title was bound up in his own, and his willful and cowardly desertion of the very men who contributed so largely to his election has shown, my contempt for the pitiable littleness of the man is beyond my power of expression. Mr. Hayes has denied the validity of his own title in denying Governor Packard's. He has ignored his Florida friends, showing he believed them unworthy and tainted with fraud; yet he holds on to the Presidency, which, in his own opinion, was secured by this very fraud. He has cowardly abandoned and betrayed his Southern Republican friends thro' fear of being ousted from an office that he believed he never was elected to by the people. Whatever may be the opinion of men in regard to my motives, I give them facts, and leave my motives to a higher tribunal.

SAMUEL B. MCLIN.

The above was signed and sworn to before the Clerk of Thomas county, Ga.

STATEMENT OF SENATOR DENNIS.

The confession of Judge McLin is corroborated by the statement of Captain Dennis, given in person to a correspondent of the New York *Herald*. Dennis has been a Republican Senator for eight consecutive years, was chairman of the Republican committee of Alachua county and president of the Board of Commissioners. He says:

"I don't mind saying that I am certain the State of Florida went for Tilden on the face of the returns, and that he should have had it. I will go further, and say there has not been a time in the three months when, if I had been convinced that anything proof of the fact that Tilden carried the State would turn Hayes out and give Tilden his rights, I would not have gladly furnished such proof. I know that if my proof went before Congress no man could stand up and vote to keep Hayes in his seat. I told 'Uncle Ben' (General Butler) what I could do, and while he thinks Hayes should be turned out, he thought it best to wait till some action had been taken by Congress in the matter. I talked with Senator Hamlin about it also."

PRESIDENT HAYES KNEW ALL.

"Did the President know that you had these facts in reserve?"

"Of course he did, all the time. Noyes and the rest of them told him. I met him frequently and he always treated me very kindly, saying that he had been told about me. He gave me notes to the departments asking that I be given a place. I wanted to be an auditor, and I declined three places, holding one only a few weeks."

"Why then, do you oppose Hayes?"

"Because he is a traitor to the party that put him in, and treated my friends badly. As Conkling says, if the country only knew Hayes as well as Congress does he would be despised on all sides. Noyes knew of every movement that was made in Florida and Hayes knew it through him. I know this to be true and can show it when the time comes."

PEACE negotiations between England and Bussia are s ill in progress.

News and Other Notings.

—Linseed oil, brushed in hot, is said to be the best thing to put on kitchen floors.

—A little Cairo (Ill.) girl nine years old is the champion checker player of that town. Take Cairo' her.

—Martin Bergen was convicted of murder in the first degree, at Pottsville, Thursday, for killing Patrick H. Burns.

—Mrs. Peter Koeler, living a few miles from Connersville, Ind., has just given birth to five boys. The quintette are doing well.

—Mr. and Mrs. William Shakspeare live in Bridgeport, Connecticut, and have just been blessed with a new baby, which they call William. Shake!

—A boiler in Strong's foundery, Hammond lane, Dublin, exploded on Saturday. An adjoining house was destroyed and fifteen persons were killed and twelve wounded.

—Two French lads and a young man named Ward, who went out in a boat in the Chicopee River at Jenkinsville, Mass., on Tuesday, were swept over the dam and all three drowned.

—At Mechanicsburg, Pa., Sunday night, Mrs. Moore, a widow, committed suicide by hanging herself to a tree in the yard of her residence. Financial trouble is supposed to have been the cause of the suicide.

—At Union Mills, N. B., last week, as a six year old child was running across the floor with a pair of scissors in its hand it tripped and fell, and driving the points of the scissors into its heart, died instantly.

—John Gardner, a married man, aged forty-five, who leaves a wife and one child, committed suicide at Reading Tuesday evening by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. A too free use of rum was the cause.

—Some uneasiness is felt in Chicago over the fact that the communists in that city, to the number of 2,000, are armed and drilling. The police are watching their movements to prevent a recurrence of last summer's riots.

—The Catholic church at Churchville, Berks county, near the terminus of the Colebrookdale railroad, was entered by burglars several evenings ago, and the silver communion service and three gold crucibles were stolen.

—Mrs. Charles Lintner, living five miles northeast of Virginia, Cass county, Ill., a few days ago gave birth to triplet boys, weighing seven and one-fourth pounds each. At last accounts the little Lintners were well and doing fine.

—A tight rope performer, while walking backward over a rope at Catasauqua, Pa., Friday evening, missed his footing and fell fifty feet to the ground. He sustained a fracture of one leg and such internal injuries that his recovery is beyond hope.

—Mrs. De Graff is a lady living in Ulster county, N. Y., who has attained to the venerable age of one hundred and four. She looks well, does her own sewing and housework, and distinctly remembers shaking hands with General, the Marquis de Lafayette.

—An aged couple named August and Hannah Grisler, living near Youngsville, Sullivan county, New York, were found horribly mutilated and dead in the house of the latter on Thursday morning, April 25. They had lived apart for some time, and it is thought he killed her by cutting her throat and then shot himself.

—Mr. Weld, of Lulworth Castle, England, head of a famous old Roman Catholic family which can boast a Cardinal's hat, did not by his will, just published, encourage his children to become priests or nuns. If the sons take orders they are to have $20,000 instead of $60,000, and if the daughters enter nunneries, $10,000 instead of $30,000.

—An Onondaga (N. Y.) county man has been thrice engaged to marry, and each time the lady has died shortly before the day set for the wedding. In the last instance, which occurred a few days ago, the lady had seated herself at a table to sign a deed. She wrote her name; her head fell forward; and when those present raised her up she was dead.

—A man eighty years of age, named McNeil, who died in Buckingham county, in the province of Quebec, on Friday, confessed a few moments before his death that he had murdered three persons on the upper Ottawa River, for which he had never been suspected. In addition to these he committed two other murders, for which he was tried and senteuced to long terms of imprisonment.

—State Treasurer Noyes has announced the following appointments: Cashier, J. Blake Walters, of Clearfield; Clerk, W. J. Bayard, of Greene, formerly of the Auditor General's Department; Robert Fleming, of Clinton, and Joseph Egan, of Pittsburgh, at present under Treasurer Rawle. The Pittsburgh *Post* says Egan don't belong there, although he may have gone through the city once on a time.

—The Ninety-six (S. C.) *Guardian* chronicles the birth, of colored parents, of a very singular child. From the waist to the crown of the child's head its skin is pure white, from the hips to the knees the skin is of a coal black, and from there down the skin is white. The head is covered with hair as white as driven snow, and is unusually long for a child of that age. The child is large and healthy.

—Martin Cody in a frenzy induced by drink made a murderous assault upon his wife in Harrison street, in Baltimore, Friday night, cutting her throat with a razor, and also cutting a fearful gash on the back of her neck. Supposing that he had killed his wife he cut his own throat nearly from ear to ear. Both are fearfully wounded, but the physicians say that the injuries of neither of them are necessarily fatal, but Cody may die.

—John Hughes, pedestrian, who started out at Central Park Garden, New York, on Sunday night, April 20th, and has been walking all week in the endeavor to equal O'Leary's walk in London of five hundred and twenty miles in six days, concluded his tramp at 8:22 on Saturday evening, at which time he had made four hundred and nine miles. Hughes ran his last two miles in 8:47 and 8:01 respectively, and was pretty badly used up.

—Constable Joseph Schenberger, of Wrightsville, York county, on Friday arrested Wm. Crawford, of Pittsburg, charged on oath of Benjamin Campbell, of Hellam township, on the 23d of April, with having committed an assault and battery on the daughter of said Campbell, a little girl of eight years named Alice. The prisoner was taken before Justice of the Peace Frank McGee, of Wrightsville, who committed him to the York jail to await trial.

—Tim Brown, a colored boy on the farm of Mr. Warren Gentry, St. Louis county, Mo., is the possessor of a most extraordinary pair of feet. They measure 22½ inches. The foot is of the ordinary African type, not malformed in any way, the instep being very low and the bottom flat. The heel is enormously long, extending back from the foot at least four inches, but the toes are not unusually lengthy. Tim is 17 years of age and was born in Chicago. He wears a No. 24 shoe.

—A gentleman returned from Brazil reports dissatisfaction among the laborers who sailed from Philadelphia. The Italians, as soon as they arrived on Mamore river, began to strike for wages. The demonstration was suppressed by the older laborers, and the refractory ones imprisoned. Mr. Thomas Collins, one of the contractors, shot at the rioters, yet they took away with them considerable of his baggage. Two men died from fever on the passage, and one at San Antonio.

—Fifteen hundred people attended the Catholic church at Milford, Mass., on Sunday, attracted by the expectation that Father Cuddedy would allude to the controversy between himself and the Society of Hibernians. The Rev. Father denounced the Order in the most severe terms, declared the pews in the church held by them vacant, and warned Americans against the Order, as the Mollie Maguire disturbances in Pennsylvania might be repeated in New England. Members of the Order declare their intention to adhere, regardless of the action of the Church.

—"Father, don't leave me!" were the last words of poor Emma Eby, the sixteen year old girl who met such a shocking death at Harrisburg on Wednesday morning. Her distracted father was kneeling by her bedside in the hospital fondly stroking her sunny hair, and as the unfortunate child was entering the valley of the shadow she imagined her parent was deserting her. The engineer of the locomotive which killed the girl says he did not see the wagon crossing the railroad until almost upon it, and then he did what he could to avoid the fatality.

—The Pittsburgh *Post* says intelligence was received in that city on Sunday of the death, at Dunkirk, New York, of Reverend Anthony Caladria, a distinguished member of the Order of Passionists attached to St. Paul's Monastery, on the South Side, and the founder of the Order in this country. His death, while not unexpected by those with whom he was closely associated, sends a keen thrill of sorrow through the Catholic community and awakens recollections of his advent amongst us and of the labors performed by him during the twenty-five years of his Christian work in Pittsburgh.

—J. B. Weeks, known as "Fatty Weeks," a former sutler of the Ohio regiment, who has been keeping a disreputable drinking house at Norfolk, Va., died recently, and on Friday last a Mrs. Julia Whittington made affidavit that before his death he disclosed to her that he had murdered five men for their money and hidden their bodies under the floor of his premises. The Mayor set a gang of men at tearing up the floor of his premises No. 71 Church street, but they found nothing. Many persons think the story is founded on fact, as Weeks was a very bad man, and the investigation will be continued.

—Jerry Huckstep, an elderly colored man living near Liberty Mills, Va., has met a singular and terrible death. The show of John Robinson was moving from Orange Court House to Madison Court House, headed by several elephants. The old man was attracted by the procession, and approaching the caravan was attacked by one of the elephants and crushed to death. His body was shockingly mutilated and death was almost instantaneous. When overtaken by the vicious beast the old man was on his way to work and had his dinner in his pocket. It is supposed the elephant sniffed the lunch and attacked and killed the man to get it, as no provocation was offered.

—A most revolting crime was committed near Wrightsville, York county, on Tuesday evening of last week. A little girl named Campbell, about ten years of age, accompanied by her younger brother, while on the way home from a day's visit to relatives in the country, was assaulted by a villanous-looking tramp. Unable to accomplish his diabolical purpose the fiend used a pocket knife, inflicting such horrible injuries that the poor little victim, after lingering in terrible agony, died Thursday morning. The ravisher was arrested and committed to the county jail at York, but narrowly escaped lynching at the hands of the populace, who are all in a great state of excitement over the affair.

—A special to the N. Y. *World* from Indianapolis says Governor Hendricks in an informal way said the McLin and Dennis confession in no manner surprised him. He intimated that legal proceedings based upon them would be instituted, but not immediately, although he could not state what precise form would be adopted. In regard to his views on the Presidential question, he quoted from his speech to the Democratic State Convention of February 20th, saying while it is perfectly true that the title of Hayes to the office of President is settled under the forms of law, it is still none the less true that imperative duty demands that fitting punishment be visited upon criminals through whose crimes that judgment was obtained.

—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* prints carefully compiled reports from Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Michigan, from which the prospects of a heavy fruit crop in those states appear very flattering. While the peach crop on low lands is reported damaged to an extent of probably 50 per cent., apples, cherries, &c., with but few exceptions, are reported to be in an excellent condition. The reports show a large increase in orchard acreage within the past five years. Grapes, although not far enough advanced to allow an accurate estimate of future prospects, are said to be in a good condition, and a large yield is promised. The entire crop, like all other vegetation, is fully three weeks advanced in development over former seasons.

—A foul murder was committed on Tuesday morning last at 1409 Grand avenue, Kansas City, Mo. The neighborhood was aroused by the sound of a pistol shot and flames issuing from the house. After the fire had been extinguished it was found that Theodore Hattenbach and wife had been murdered and the little girl eight years old knocked insensible and lying at the point of death. Mrs. Hattenbach was found on the bed with her head crushed in and her limbs burned to a crisp. Mr. Hattenbach was found in the kitchen with a bullet hole in his head and the back of his head crushed in with an axe, which was discovered near the body. The little girl was found out of doors in an insensible condition. Suspicion at first pointed to Hattenbach as the murderer, but subsequent developments have destroyed that suspicion and the real murderer is still unknown.

THE members of the lower branch of the Legislature, having recuperated their exhausted energies by the adjournment from Friday afternoon until Monday evening at half past seven o'clock, reassembled at that hour with renewed strength and in admirable working order. The business on hand was a bill to amend the several game and fish laws, which have been changed and amended regularly at each session since the passage of the original act. Among the numerous important amendments offered to the bill the following will interest our readers:

"That it shall not be lawful to shoot gutter snipe in any city of the first class."

"That no elephant shall be shot with anything but a double-barrelled shot gun."

"That the provision of this act shall apply to the pelicans and roosters that swarm the city during the session of the Legislature."

After having spent *two* hours in the careful consideration of these and other weighty propositions, the members concluded that they had fairly earned their daily pay, ten dollars, and adjourned in order that they might seek needed rest and repose from their oppressive labors. The final disappearance of this Legislature on the 24th of the present month ought to be celebrated with bonfires and illuminations from the Delaware to the Ohio.

—A man, whose name is supposed to have been Edward M. Groat, of Waterford, Racine county, Wis., leaped from the Niagara suspension bridge Friday morning and was swept over the falls.

DANCING IN HER SUNDRESS.—A Richmond dispatch says: Several months ago Mrs. Marion Hillitz, a highly respected and wealthy German lady, was taken sick, and in order to receive proper nursing and treatment was removed to the House of the Little Sisters of the Poor, in the western part of the city. She was very popular with the inmates of that institution, and during her stay made many friends.

About two weeks since Mrs. Hillitz, who had been in bad health, grew worse and quite ill. During her illness she received every attention from the good Sisters, but all that medical aid could do to alleviate her suffering was done. She grew worse, however, and some of the physicians came to the conclusion that she could not live much longer. Last Saturday night she died and was laid out Sunday night. The body was, according to the custom, dressed and laid out in the parlor of the institution. The good Sisters, who had watched by her bedside so faithfully, were grouped by the side of the corpse at midnight, when the clock struck twelve. The Sisters did not grow weary in their faithful watch over the dead. Suddenly, as they looked upon her face still in death the sunken eyes appeared to flash, the blood came back to the faded cheek, and, as though inspired with superhuman energy, the dead body rose up from its resting place, which was draped with black pall emblematic of mourning, and spoke to the affrighted watchers, saying, "I am not dead yet, but I will die soon." The old lady then danced around the room, sang and shouted in a loud and ringing voice. The inmates of the hospital were thunderstruck and paralyzed. As soon as the nurses recovered from the fright they placed the old lady in bed, where she lingered until about nine o'clock, when she again apparently died. The affair has created the most intense excitement, and thousands of persons have visited the hospital.

"GERMAN SYRUP."—No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test as its curative qualities as BOERHAVE'S GERMAN SYRUP. In three years there were four hundred thousand small bottles of this medicine was distributed *free of charge* by Druggists in this country to those afflicted with Consumption, Asthma, Croup, severe Coughs, Pneumonia and other diseases of the throat and lungs, giving the American people undeniable proof that GERMAN SYRUP will cure them. The result has been that Druggists in every town and village in the United States are recommending it to their customers. Go to your Druggist Lemmon & Murray, Ebensburg, and ask what they know about it. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Three doses will relieve any case.

ENTERPRISE, PA., February 19, 1878.—J. K. THOMPSON: One bottle of your Balsam cured my wife of a back-ache and kidney difficulty which had troubled her for over three years, and I have expended large sums in doctoring her, with little or no benefit. I heard of the Barosma and Pipsissewa and purchased a bottle, which I am happy to say has cured her entirely. CASSIUS CLAY.

Prepared by E. K. Thompson, Titusville, Pa. Price, $1.00 per bottle. For sale by Lemmon & Murray, Ebensburg, Pa.

O. McCLINTOCK & CO.

A LARGE LINE of ENGLISH INGRAINS at 50c.
A LARGE LINE of TAPESTRY BRUSSELS at 75c.
A LARGE LINE of BODY BRUSSELS at $1.00.

CARPETS & OIL CLOTHS

33 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

UP! UP! UP!
IN THE NUMBER.
DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!
IN THE PRICE.
THE MODEL
GROCERY STORE OF ALTOONA
—HAS BEEN REMOVED—
From 1223 to 1224 ELEVENTH Avenue,
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE FORMER LOCATION,
Where the undersigned may be found at all times, fully supplied with a better variety of
FRESH GROCERIES
than has ever before been offered for sale in this city. Expenses having been reduced by removal, I am enabled to sell my goods at
LOWER PRICES THAN EVER
—in fact so low that I defy any man in the business to undersell me.
☞ Thankful for past favors and soliciting a continuance and increase of the same, especially from my num

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.,

FRIDAY. - - MAY 3, 1878.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Here, There, and the Other Place.

—May devotions at the Catholic church in this place every evening during the present month.

—All the rafts but two are said to have found their way to market during the recent rise in the river.

—The Campbellite faith has lost and gained several adherents in this vicinity during the past few days.

—The newly-elected justices of the peace will be sworn into office and receive their commissions on Monday next.

—Fifty-five tramps whiled the happy hours away on Sunday last in what is known as Haggerty's woods, near Altoona.

—About five hundred rafts from this and adjoining counties reached market in safety during the recent rise in the Susquehanna.

—Harry Gorman succeeded on Wednesday last in inveigling fifty-five trout from their native element a few miles from town.

—Butter is down to fifteen cents per pound and eggs eight cents per dozen in this place. Cheap enough, but likely to be still cheaper.

—Gilbert Tozer, of Chest township, Clearfield county, was accidentally knocked from a raft and drowned in the Susquehanna river a few days ago.

—We erred in speaking of Mr. J. Nixon Kinkead, recently deceased, as a fond father, the fact being that though married no children were ever born to him.

—A large boulder rolled from the mountain near Mt. Union, Huntingdon county, a day or two ago, and striking a freight train knocked nine cars from the track.

—An interesting little son of Mr. John Coad, of Johnstown, who is a brother-in-law of our townsman, Sheriff Ryan, died on Sunday last, in the sixth year of his age.

—The Laterner House in this place is receiving a fresh coat of paint on its outer walls, and when the work is completed we may have something more to say about it.

—The Shock-King pair of Republican representatives from Blair county are anxious for an opportunity to go back to Harrisburg to serve the "dear people" in the old way.

—A tumor weighing 73 pounds was recently removed from the person of Miss Mary McAlpine, of Clearfield, by Dr. Atlee, of Philadelphia. A McAlpine excrescence, surely.

—You may call him Edward, Edmund, Edwin, or Ed. of the *Herald*, just as you have a mind to, but that Ed. won and proposes to enjoy the victory is glory enough for him.

—Two cows in Bedford county have recently given birth to three calves each, and now the *Gazette* is anxious to know what Cambria and Somerset counties are going to do about it.

—A. J. Rhey, a devoted disciple of Isaac Walton, claims to have caught forty-five "speckled beauties" the other day in about three hours and a half, but just where deponent saith not.

—While squatted on a log and fishing in the dam, the "devil" of the *Herald*, like any other clam, took kindly to the water, far from being hot, and a devil of a ducking the *Herald* "devil" got.

—After long suffering, Mrs. Mary Jane Parrish, the beloved wife of F. J. Parrish, Esq., of Gallitzin, died at her residence in that place on Friday last. Obituary received too late for publication this week.

—Miss Letitia Quinn, of Johnstown, a most estimable and much beloved young lady, is lying at the point of death in Salina, Kansas, whither she went some time ago in hopes of recovering her lost health.

—We notice in our general news department the death of Rev. Anthony Calandria, one of the Passionate Fathers who, it will be remembered, gave a mission at the Catholic church in this place a few years ago.

—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed by certain of his creditors against Geo. F. Huff, formerly of Altoona, more recently of this place, and now of Greensburg, and the usual order has been issued.

—Our neighbor of the *Herald* must feel particularly happy over the congratulations extended by the Hollidaysburg *Register* to C. P. James, Esq., who, that paper informs it readers, has been appointed postmaster at Ebensburg.

—The Mountain House at Cresson will be opened for the reception of guests on June 20th, and with Col. E. J. Unger once more at the helm it is needless to say that this favorite mountain resort will lose none of its well deserved prestige.

—Two tramps were found concealed in a car loaded with corn which was opened on Saturday last at Altoona for the first time since leaving Indianapolis, Ind. When released the two corn-foundedly foolish fellows were more dead than alive.

—On Friday of next week, May 10th, Dr. Heffman, if nothing happens in the meantime to prevent, will make his usual monthly visit to Wilmore, when he hopes to "look down in the mouth" of every one in that vicinity who stands in need of his services.

—A lad named Gordon accidentally tripped and fell against a rapidly revolving flywheel in the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, at Braddocks, on Monday last, and when picked up, in a moment or two after, several feet from the wheel, life was found to be extinct.

—M. E. Buckley, Esq., late of this place, now of Altoona, was admitted to practice in Blair county on Wednesday last, but it is a mistake to say, as the Johnstown *Tribune* does, that he has gone into partnership, though he *has* gone into the office, with John Doyle, Esq.

—Capt. John Porter has sold his lease of the Miller House in Greensburg, and we presume the furniture therein, to a Somerset county man named Hill, but whether the Captain will return to Cambria county or go to Colorado for the benefit of his health, is an open question.

—Neighbor James, Ebensburg's new postmaster, has appointed Mr. Harrison Davis as his deputy, and makes it incumbent upon him, we are told, to open the office at six o'clock in the morning and keep it open until ten o'clock, and even later if need be, to open and deliver the mail to all comers.

—Mr. James M. Kinports, of Hollidaysberg, where for many years he carried on the clothing business, has applied for the benefit of the bankrupt law, with liabilities amounting to $25,000 and assets at $8,000. Mr. Kinports of late has been in the employ of the Two Lick Lumber Company, in Indiana county.

—The room on High street recently occupied by Mr. Evan Griffiths as a meat market is being fitted up for post-office purposes, among the other tasteful improvements being a neat new front, and will be ready for occupancy in course of a day or two. No better selection as to locality could have been made.

—Mr. Fred. Vowinckle, who owns and operates a steam saw-mill near Lloydsville, in White township, interviewed a buzz saw with his left hand, on Monday last, and if he had it to do over again it is fair to presume that the task would be left undone. Still it is probable that his fingers will not be a total loss.

—A man named Hoffman, who was fatally injured at Anderson's passenger station while attempting to board the Union Line west, on Thursday evening last, died on the following day at his home in Mapleton, Huntingdon county. The unfortunate man leaves a wife and four children in destitute circumstances.

—The Hollidaysburg *Standard* congratulates neighbor James on his appointment as postmaster of this place, and says that if the Democrats of Cambria don't want to be shamed by a fraudulent administration they will give us the county treasurership. Good enough, if the Democrats aforesaid are only able to see it in those optics.

—Mr. Joseph Gallagher, of White township, and not of Ebensburg, as the Altoona *Tribune* asserts, went his way to Hollidaysburg the other day accompanied by a pair of saddle-bags which his great-grandfather, who died at the age of 94, used to own, and which has been in the family for so long a period that the mind of man runneth not to the contrary.

—When the Altoona physicians have nothing else to do they proceed to tap Col. John Woods, and what is stanger still, he seems to stand the oft-repeated process about as well as the doctors do. At least we judge so from the fact that he submitted on last Monday afternoon to the seventh operation of that kind, notwithstanding which his condition is reported to be about the same as usual.

—We notice with sincere regret the death in Altoona on Tuesday last, of Mrs. Margaret McNally, wife of our old friend Peter McNally, long and favorably known many years ago as a successful and enterprising citizen of Hollidaysburg. The deceased lady was aged about 69 years, and had been severely afflicted during the past winter with paralysis of the limbs. May she rest in peace.

—Four acres and eighty perches of land in the northern part of Ebensburg borough, on which there is erected a two story frame and a two story plank house, the same being the property of Thomas Rodgers, and of which Sheriff Ryan was trustee, were sold at public outcry, on last Saturday afternoon, to Messrs. E. Roberts & Son, of this place, for the sum of $1,650, which, considering the times, was not a bad price.

—The Huntingdon *Local News* says that the wife of Mr. Wesley Kennedy, residing in Morris township, near Waterstreet, gave birth on the 19th of April to twin girls who were joined together at the breast by a ligament much resembling that which united the Siamese twins, and both infants being well formed they would have enlisted the attention of the scientific as well as the curious had not death ensued shortly after birth.

—Every train that has pulled in at the depot here this week has brought with it more or less raftsmen returning to their homes from down the river. On Wednesday night no less than sixty-two of these adventurous spirits reached this place, some of whom are said to have reported the loss by drowning of three of their number, all from Chest township, Clearfield county, while on the passage down. We could learn no particulars.

—If Spring hadn't come this year about three weeks before its time it would probably have found Myers & Lloyd amply prepared for its advent, and even as it is, there are very few articles of merchandise required for personal or household use that this enterprising firm is not prepared to furnish as cheap, and in many instances much cheaper, than they can be bought at other stores. Give them a call and these facts you will doubt not at all.

—Mr. F. S. Maloy, of Johnstown, writes to request the announcement in our columns this week of the fact that he is an aspirant for the position of County Superintendent, and of course hopes to make his calling and election sure. Mr. M., it is almost needless to say, has had a long experience in the art of teaching, and so far as ability and energy is concerned he need not take a back seat in the educational synagogue. If he wins the prize he will dim none of its lustre.

—Altoona has just gained another worthy young citizen by the removal from this place to that city of M. E. Buckley, Esq., who, morally and mentally considered, is an acquisition that any community might feel proud of securing. Mr. Buckley proposes to continue the practice of the legal profession, and so long as it is necessary to resort to the law to settle controversies between neighbors we trust that our young friend will secure a goodly share of the perquisites.

—A few dollars well spent brings joy and content to men who doth wisely invest them; and no better place do we know for any buyer to go with such maxims, to test them, than to the great clothing bazaar of Godfrey Wolff, who is far ahead of all competitors in the extent, quantity and quality of his goods, and in the low prices at which he sells them. There is no discount on the clothing, but a big discount from the prices of other dealers, at Godfrey Wolff's great popular clothing house, next door to the post-office, Altoona, Pa.

—There are things in this life full of sadness—fond hopes often fail in their fruit; but for brightest of sunshine and gladness, with an excellent bargain to boot, we commend all our readers to Murphy, who has clothing enough for them all, and sells very low for the "ready" at his great and cheap Star Clothing Hall, where suits for the big folks and little, a stock that will please every taste, can now be found in the greatest profusion, and at prices the very lowest and *best*. Remember 109 Clinton Street, Johnstown, and don't forget to buy there.

—The removal of the bar and the improvement in various other respects of the Cambria House in this place, of which Mrs. Christina Foster is proprietress and that thoroughly competent gentleman, Mr. Joseph Hininger, is clerk, has made it more than ever a comfortable and desirable hotel at which to hang up one's hat and rest assured of receiving the best of treatment at the most moderate rates. No house of like capacity offers greater inducements to summer sojourners in this cool and healthy locality, and none deserves a more liberal patronage.

—We intended to a-*maize* our readers this week with an original pun about Samuel B. Corn, of Altoona, having acknowledged the *corn* in the U. S. District Court, Pittsburgh, on Monday last, that he was bankrupt in the sum of $12,000 and was totally devoid of assets, but the wind has been completely taken out of our sails by the *Morning Tribune*, which not only knocks all the kernals off of that cob, but has the hardihood to say that Thomas J. Frow, of Clearfield county, *froze*-ed himself on the bankrupt wheel to the tune of $15,000, and with no assets worth mentioning.

—Mr. E. J. Mills complains of an injustice unintentionally did him in our last issue by giving currency to the rumor that his liabilities exceeded his assets, the truth being, as he asserts, that he has more than sufficient in the way of real and personal property to pay all he owes. We are glad to learn this, and not only hope it may prove true, but sincerly trust that Mr. Mills, who has long been known as an honorable and public-spirited citizen, may soon succeed in overcoming all his financial difficulties and taking his place once more among the successful business men of this community.

—A twelve or fourteen-year-old son of Mr. Edward Griffith, who resides in Cambria township, about three miles north of this place, was thrown from a horse which he was riding to water about five o'clock on last Saturday afternoon, and becoming entangled in the gears was dragged a considerable distance and pretty badly bruised about the head and body, though he fortunately escaped without having any of his bones broken, save and except that the frontal bone of his forehead was slightly fractured in one or two places. The lad was unconscious for some time after the accident, but soon rallied and is now rapidly recovering. His preservation from a shocking death was indeed miraculous.

—In our brief notice last week of the death of Mrs. P. J. Braddock we stated that she was buried on Wednesday afternoon in the Catholic cemetery at Summitville. This was a mistake so far as the day was concerned, the funeral being held on Thursday forenoon, when a Requiem Mass for the repose of her soul was celebrated previous to the consignment of her mortal remains to mother earth. The deceased was a daughter of our old friend and much esteemed patron, Mr. Wm. McCloskey, of Lilly's station, and her age was not quite 28 years. She was school teacher by profession previous to her marriage some two years ago, and in that and all other relations of life did her entire duty as a kind, loving and devoted daughter, sister, preceptor and wife. May she rest in peace.

—Those of our readers who have been making inquiries about the prizes awarded at the recent entertainment in Summitville will be interested in learning that the set of jewelry was won by Miss Rose Storm and the necklace by Miss Juliette Traigle, the contest resulting as follows: Jewelry—Miss Rose Storm, 55 votes; Miss Josephine Criste, 53 votes; Miss Sue McDermitt, 19 votes; Miss Agnes Criste, 4 votes. Necklace—Miss Juliette Traigle, 106 votes; Miss Mollie Leib, 66 votes; Miss Julia Reich, 46 votes. In this connection we have been requested to state that owing to the absence from home of Miss McDermitt when the contest began, she did not do all she could and would otherwise have done to win the first prize. Other articles there are still to be disposed of, and when that is done the result will be announced through the FREEMAN.

TWO SISTERS DIE VERY SUDDENLY.—*A Remarkable Coincidence.*—On Sunday afternoon, April 21st, Mrs. Springer, wife of Mr. Peter Springer, of Barr township, this county, feeling unwell, retired to her room and with a newspaper in hand lay down on the bed to read and if possible recuperate her wasted energies. She was permitted to remain undisturbed for an hour or two, after which a member of the family went to call her to supper, when she was found lying on the bed, apparently fast asleep, but a closer examination revealed the startling fact that her seeming slumber was the long sleep of *death*. In the silence of her chamber, and without the consoling presence of a single relative or friend to soothe her last moments, her life had gone out, and of course the mystery attendant upon her dissolution will forever remain a secret. But apoplexy or some kindred ailment, which does its work with the swiftness of the lightning's flash, is probably the true explanation. The body preserved a singular degree of warmth and flexibility for a day or two, but it was finally determined to a certainty that death had done its work, and on the following Wednesday forenoon what was mortal of an estimable woman were laid to rest in the Catholic cemetery at St. Nicholas.

The foregoing announcement, though sad to a degree, contains nothing uncommon as to death's doings. But in connection with the celebration of a requiem mass in the village church for the soul of the deceased, just prior to the committal of the body to its last earthly resting place, occurred, as we are reliably informed, an incident which may be said to border on the confines of the supernatural.

The coffin had been borne into the chancel of the church, and during the progress of the impressive services, two loud and distinct knocks were heard in rapid succession at the right hand side of the altar. No one being at the time near the point whence the sounds emanated, the knocks could not, of course be ascribed to human agency;' but that they were distinctly heard by all present is said to be a fact beyond controversy. The circumstances itself was brought prominently to remembrance by the receipt of a letter a few days later containing the sad announcement of the death, in Philadelphia, of a sister of Mrs. Springer *at the precise moment* when the knocks were heard in the church! This sister, who was a religieuse of the charity order, had such a violent shock communicated to her system by the news of the unlooked-for death of Mrs. Springer, that her own death speadily followed in much the same unexpected manner. We have given these particulars without any attempt at embellishment. They constitute a strictly accurate statement, based on information we deem strictly reliable, and viewed in the aggregate, furnish food for much more than momentary reflection. We offer no explanation, for the relationship existing between mind and matter is of too subtile character for our pen to portray. Still the whole thing should not be dismissed by him who is wise in his own conceit with a simple pooh-pooh! for verily there [are stranger things, Horatio, than have ever been dreamt of in thy philosophy.

A DEBATABLE QUESTION.—While much has been written concerning the use of "put up" medicines, the question is still an open one and demands of the people a careful consideration. The salient points may be briefly stated, and answered as follows: 1st—Are the sick capable of determining their real condition, the nature of their malady, and selecting the proper remedy or means of cure? 2d—Can a physician, no matter how skillful, prepare a universal remedy, adapted to the peculiar ailments of a large class of people, residing in different latitudes, and subject to various climatic influences? In answer to the first proposition, we would say, diseases are named and known by certain "signs" or symptoms, and, as the mother does not need a physician to tell her that her child has the whooping-cough or indicate a remedy, so people when afflicted with many of the symptoms concomitant to "impure blood," "torpid liver," and "bad digestion," require no other knowledge of their condition, or the remedy indicated, than they already possess. Second proposition—Many physicians argue that diseases are sectionally peculiar, and that their treatment must therefore vary, and yet quinine, morphine, podophylin, and hundreds of other remedies are prescribed *in all countries* to overcome *certain conditions*. Is it not, therefore, self-evident that a physician whose large experience has made him familiar with the many phases incident to all *impurities of the blood, general and nervous debility, liver complaint, dyspepsia, consumption, and catarrh*, can prepare a series of remedies exactly adapted to meet the conditions manifest, wherever, and by whatever means, it may have been engendered? The family medicines prepared by R. V. Pierce, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y., fulfill the above requirements. Many physicians prescribe them in their practice. His Golden Medical Discovery has no equal as a blood-purifyer and general tonic, while his Favorite Prescription cures those weaknesses peculiar to women, after physicians have failed. His Pleasant Purgative Pellets, which are sugar-coated and little larger than mustard seeds, are a safe and certain cure for "torpid" liver and constipation. If you wish to save money by avoiding doctors and keep or regain your health, buy The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, an illustrated work of over 900 pages. It contains instruction concerning anatomy, physiology, hygiene, and the treatment of disease. Over one hundred thousand copies already sold. Price (postpaid), $1.50. Address the author, R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

—The school directors of this county, as of all other counties in the State, will come together on Tuesday next to select a County Superintendent and fix his salary for the ensuing year, and while the task before them is seemingly not a difficult one, the contest may possibly prove more spirited than is generally anticipated. For the position named, Prof. H. Berg, the present incumbent, and Prof. T. J. Chapman and Mr. F. S. Maloy, are the only aspirants in this county, and no matter upon which one of them the mantle may fall, it will be filled to perfection. The advantages are of course with Mr. Berg, whose opportunities for seeing and interviewing directors on the subject are not only much the best, but when to this is added the fact that he has made a most efficient, faithful and obliging officer, and that he has performed all the duties pertaining to the position with decided advantage to the cause and great credit to himself, it does look as if nothing short of the rule of rotation in office is at all likely to interfere with his continuance for another term at least. Still, as we have intimated, doubtful things are mighty uncertain, and there is no telling just where the lightning may strike, though it is certain in this instance that the educational interests of Cambria county will not suffer no matter which one of the three gentlemen named may be fortunate enough to secure the position.

—The Republican County Committee, or a fair proportion at least of said organization, met at the Court House in this place, on last Monday afternoon, and selected George M. Reade, Esq., of Ebensburg, and Mr. John M'Cune, of Johnstown, as Representative delegates to the State convention, the Senatorial delegate being conceded to Blair county,. The Committee also unanimously commended the course of Congressman J. M. Campbell, including, as the *Democrat* puts it, his opposition to the silver bill and all other measures designed for the benefit of the people. No time was fixed for the holding of the county convention, that being left to the chairman of the committee, who is expected if not privately instructed to trim the party sails so as to catch, if possible, a favoring breeze from the national greenback movement.

—"Uncle" Joe Gutwald, the well known butcher, has just come into possession of three as fine two-year-old cattle as we remember to have seen driven into Ebensburg for many a day, the aggregate weight of which on Monday last was 5,000 pounds. Two of these bovines are steers, the other being of the same sex but of a more ambitious nature, and were raised by the Doran brothers, of Summerhill township, whose fame for rearing fine cattle, harvesting big crops, and owning two of the best farms in Cambria county, has become proverbial, as well at home as abroad.

A FEW PLEASANT PERSONAL AND POLITICAL PARAGRAPHS.—In hopes of "removing the pressure" from neighbor James, of the *Herald*, in regard to our candidacy for the office of County Treasurer, we "lift the veil" and present the following generous notices clipped during the past few weeks from various exchanges, one of the most flattering of which is from the pen of our former townsman and fellow typo, Jas. A. Kittell, at present employed as local editor of the Emlenton *Recorder*. All the notices appended are exceedingly complimentary, and while they may render us no aid in securing the prize sought for, it is very gratifying to know that there are some members of the profession who esteem us more highly than the *Herald* man would have the world believe he does, though he don't believe it himself. Here are the kind words of good cheer, for which our sincere thanks are heartily tendered:

[Johnstown Democrat.]

H. A. MCPIKE, of the Cambria *Freeman*, whose genial qualities make him a pleasant visitor, gave us a call last Saturday. He is a candidate for the nomination of County Treasurer. If hard work for the party makes a claim he is certainly entitled to consideration by the Democracy of this county. If he should be nominated he would make an efficient and pleasant officer. We are taking no part between our many friends who are candidates for this position; but as he is a fair and hard working editor we could do no less than wish him success, as a printer in this county has to struggle manfully to keep his paper up and flag afloat.

[Emlenton Recorder.]

MCPIKE, of the Ebensburg *Freeman*, one of the best country papers in this State, is a candidate for the office of Treasurer of Cambria county, and should get the position. He has always been a true and faithful man to his party; is honest and capable; has never gone back on a nominee; has always used his energies and influence for the success of his party; and if there is a spark of gratitude in the breasts of the "Frosty Sons" of Cambria county, Mac will get the nomination, and be elected by a large majority.

[Huntington Journal.]

BROTHER MCPIKE, of the Cambria *Freeman*, will again ask for the nomination for the office of Treasurer at the hands of the Democracy of "little Cambria." For several years past he has had a desire to handle the shekels of that county; but for some reason or other—because he had not enough delegates in the conventions, we suppose—some other snap always carried off the coveted prize. M'Pike is a hard worker in the ranks of his party, prints a good paper, for little pay, and if the Democracy of that region want to do the square thing they will nominate and elect him. So mote it be.

[Same paper—later edition.]

"MCTIGH," is what Uncle Jake Ziegler, of the Butler *Herald*, calls the witty McPike, of the Cambria *Freeman*, when speaking of the latter's candidacy for the nomination for county treasurer. We hope Mac, may *Tigh* and get ahead of all competitors in the race for the moneybags of "little Cambria."

[Bellefonte Watchman.]

MCPIKE, of the Ebensburg *Freeman*, is a candidate for County Treasurer, and announces the fact thus wise:

"A man named McPike would very much like
To handle the funds of the county;
And if you give him a lift you may accept as a gift
His sincere thanks for your bounty."

If that don't secure the place for him there is no use of true worth or soul-subduing genius expecting recognition in Cambria county.

[Tyrone Democrat.]

H. A. MCPIKE, Esq., of the Cambria *Freeman*, is a candidate for County Treasurer without a doubt of that county. He has labored earnestly for the party for years and the least the party of that county could do would be to nominate and elect him to that position. He would make an excellent officer and we hope to be able to chronicle his nomination.

[Altoona Sun.]

FROM MCPIKE'S paper, the Cambria *Freeman*: "A man named McPike would very well like to handle the funds of the county, and if you give him a lift you may accept as a gift his sincere thanks for your bounty." All of which means that McPike would not object if elected County Treasurer. Success to him.

[Philipsburg Journal.]

THE editor of the *Cambria Freeman*, H. A. McPike, is a democratic candidate for treasurer of that county. He labors faithfully in the interests of his party, we deem it no more than justice and gratitude that his claims should be recognized by his constituents.

[Bedford Gazette.]

MCPIKE, of the Cambria *Freeman*, wants to be County Treasurer. He deserves the place, ought to have it, and would no doubt get it by unanimous consent if Andrew Strittmatter didn't want it too. That's what the matter. [The *Gazette* might with equal truth have added the names of nine or ten others.—*Ed.*]

[Lewistown Sentinel.]

WE notice that MCPIKE, of the Cambria *Freeman*, is a candidate for County Treasurer of Cambria county. The Democracy of that county will be very derelict if he don't get it. The honor and emoluments could not be more worthily bestowed.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.—The May number of THE CATHOLIC WORLD has several articles that command attention; the whole number is a happy and skilful combination of brightness and strength. The opening article on "The Future Destiny of Man" deals in a deep, philosophic manner with the question of future rewards and punishments which at present so agitates the public mind in this country and abroad. "Prohibitory Legislation; its Causes and Effects" treats of the attempt to enforce sobriety by law. The article is bold, strenuous, and practical, and takes a contrary view to that of the Prohibitionists. "A Sectarian Diplomatic Service" attacks in no measured terms the whole school of American representatives abroad for allying themselves with the anti-Catholic sects. "The Literary Extravagance of the Day" is another aggressive article, whose title explains its purport. These are the most prominent articles; but there are others of exceptionable merit and interest: "The Archiepiscopal Palace at Benevento"; "German Homilies on the Gospels"; a very pleasing paper on "French Proverbial Savings"; another on "Respectable Poverty in France"; a letter from Rome describing the scenes at the coronation of Leo XIII., etc., etc. That admirable story, "The Home-Rule Candidate," is brought to a close in the present number, and a new story—of Bavarian life this time—begun. The poems show that superior excellence which THE CATHOLIC WORLD always commands; among them is another instalment of Dr. Parson's scholarly and noble translation of Dante's *Purgatorio*. The literary criticisms are bright and keen, as they always are in this magazine.

—Some of our exchanges run a *fowl* of the truth when they announce that Mr. Drake of this place is one of the parties to whom contracts have been awarded by the Seaboard pipe-line and telegraph company for furnishing telegraph poles and for ditching and laying the pipes, no gentleman of that name being a resident of Ebensburg. Nor is it true, as the Altoona *Mirror* asserts, that our townsman, Mr. Lake, has secured such a contract, the fact being that he is the agent in this county for the reception of bids, and not a bidder himself for any work to be done for said corporation. More than this, Mr. Lake has no knowledge of any contract having as yet been awarded to any person in this county, and if there had been he feels confident he would not be left in ignorance of the fact. Of the other alleged contracts said to have been awardeded to Messrs. Edward Isett and Samuel Milliken, of Blair county, and Mr. Grayson, of Shippensburg, Pa., we know nothing, but are inclined to believe that the announcement is premature.

—Twenty-three cubic feet of sand, or eighteen cubic feet of earth, or seventeen cubic feet of clay, make a ton; but those are not the kind of feet C. Blumenthal, proprietor of the Great Eastern Boot and Shoe Store, 1119 Eleventh avenue, Altoona, had in his mind's eye when he bought the large and elegant stock of boots, shoes, gaiters, slippers, etc., now offered for the inspection and purchase of all who wish to avail themselves of the opportunity. No stock so large and complete and no prices so far below the figures heretofore paid have ever before been seen or heard of in Altoona. Keep these facts in mind and take advantage of them.

—'Tis a small sum indeed that a lady will need to buy what her tastes may demand, whether it be a bonnet or hat, or any other head-dress like toat, provided she calls at Miss Davis's stand, where in beauty complete, and in styles new and neat, there's the finest of goods in the land. Don't forget, ladies, that the new milinery establishment of Miss Mary Davis, on Julian street, is where money can be saved in buying the latest Spring styles, and that no larger, better or more varied stock of milinery goods have ever been brought to Ebensburg.

Local Correspondence.

CARROLLTOWN, Pa., April 30, 1878.

DEAR FREEMAN—In the absence of your regular correspondent, "Cerberus," who so ably and faithfully furnishes you with items of local interest from this section, your humble servant will endeavor to fill the bill.

In the first place, then, it is our duty to note a matrimonial alliance of rather an unusual character so far as the ages of the respective parties are concerned. I allude to the wedding of Mr. Martin Rist, late of Johnstown, and Mrs. Margaret Wentz, of Carroll township, who were married in St. Benedict's church, this morning, by Rev. Father Prior Amandus, and are now celebrating, with a large party of friends and neighbors, what I trust will prove an auspicious event. We do not speak from the book, but well founded rumor makes the united ages of the bride and groom about 130 years, considerable more than half of which the bride can call her own. Prosperity attend them.

With sincere regret we are called upon to chronicle the sudden and tragic death of Philip Herzog, Jr., which occurred on last Friday night about 9 o'clock. Mr. Herzog, accompanied by one of his sons, had gone to Chest Springs with a team on the day previous for the purpose of hauling hay and grain, and while riding on the load and at a distance of some two miles from Chest Springs, he was by a sudden lurch of the wagon thrown from the load of hay to the ground, and had his neck broken. He lingered until the evening of the next day in an entirely conscious condition, but with no feeling from his shoulders down, when death put an end to his sufferings. The remains of deceased were interred in St. Benedict's cemetery on Monday, whither they were accompanied by one of the largest funeral processions ever seen in this section of the county. Deceased, who was in his 55th year, leaves a widow in very delicate health and nine children to mourn his sad and sudden death. May he rest in peace.

Mr. William Perry, of Chest Springs, met with a shocking accident yesterday at a steam saw mill in that place. By some mischance he fell against a circular saw while in rapid motion and had one of his feet almost entirely severed from the leg, while the leg itself was terribly mutilated nearly to the knee. Dr. M. J. Buck, of Altoona, was sent for and after examination concluded to cut off the injured member. He accordingly amputated the leg a few inches below the knee, and at last accounts the sufferer was doing as well as could be expected.

A new and no doubt a satisfactory departure has recently taken place here away in the mode of attending and watching upon invalids requiring night watching, and your correspondent suggests, in the interest of the rising generation, that it come into general use. The new style is this: If a young lady (no one but a young lady, we presume, would answer) happens to be sick, her young male friends in a tender mood and of both sexes, choosing each an agreeable companion, until four or five couples are made up, attend and keep watch over the sufferer, aiding each other by pleasant converse and *so forth* from yielding to the embraces of the drowsy god—not saying, however, but what they may be overcome by some other embrace of a more substantial and soothing nature.

SUBSTITUTE.

HOUTZDALE, Pa., April 29, 1878.

DEAR FREEMAN—Presuming that a letter from this place will interest some of your readers, at least, I shall offer no apology for taking up a portion of your space for that purpose.

Houtzdale, or Newtown, as it is called by the farmers in the vicinity, I will not attempt to describe, as I have never seen its parallel, and it has too much originality about it for the pen, or rather pencil, of a boy like me to portray. I must, therefore, rest content with sketching its main features and giving a disconnected account of its coming's and goings.—What is designated Houtzdale, or Newtown, is for the most part a promiscuous, disorderly scattement of temporary dwelling houses, crooked, uncultivated, dreary and partly marshy valley to the extent of about four miles. The general extension of the valley is east and west. By the inhabitants themselves, who are said to number about five thousand, the town is divided into Sterling, Houtzdale proper, and West Houtzdale. Sterling and West Houtzdale are, respectively, extensions of a single street east and west, and are each about a mile and a quarter or a mile and a half in length. Houtzdale proper forms, as it were, the main body of the town, situated on the northern sloping end giving to the place the position of an army facing south. A few buildings are scattered on the southern slope, forming, so to speak, the picket line to the main body. A respectable creek, called the Moshannon, flows through the valley from west to east, and gives all desirable facilities for running its manufactories. A railroad also passes through the town along the creek, connecting Osceola with Spruce Flat. In Houtzdale proper there are three churches, twelve or fifteen hotels, and quite a number of stores. Of the churches the largest is the Catholic, which will accommodate about eight hundred persons. The hotels are generally good sized buildings, and some of them are first class in appearance and management. The chief occupation of the inhabitants is mining, and in consequence the business of the place is consequently unsettled by the coal traffic. There are nine mines working now, and their aggregate weekly shipments amount to about 20,000 tons. Miners receive forty cents a ton for digging, but are never allowed to take out more than will supply the immediate demands of the market. Business is generally brisk for two weeks after pay day, but exceedingly dull during the fortnight preceding it, store orders about that time being the only circulating medium. No attempts are made to till the soil, and the necessary farm produce is for the most part brought from northern Cambria. Such as have cleared the rubbish from their lots and tried the experiment of making garden, raising potatoes, etc., are quite successful. The locality is decidedly healthy, there being comparatively few deaths and only sickness enough to give three doctors a fair share of practice. As regards the moral and peaceful tendencies of the people I will not venture an opinion, though it may be proper to say that only one lawyer has had the temerity to take up his abode in their midst. In short, Houtzdale, which is by no means the worst place in the world, offers the material out of which a first class business town can be made in due course of time.

Yours, &c.,

BILLY.

A WHOLESALE BANKRUPT BUSINESS.—Saturday was the "biggest day yet" in the bankruptcy branch of the United States District Court. No less than seventeen petitions were filed, with liabilities aggregating about $800,000. The number filed during the week was sixty-five, and the liabilities represented by these foot up $2,200,000. Among the applications on Saturday we notice the following:

Thomas McCauley, of Altoona, and Hon. Wm. H. Armstrong, of Lycoming, Greenback candidate for Governor, filed a petition for themselves and against Edmund Blanchard, of Bellefonte, Pa., asking that they be adjudicated bankrupts. The petitioners formed the Beaver Mills and Lumber Company, and made mortgages aggregating $250,000 to secure forty-five notes of $5,000 each. Of these notes $25,000 are still in the hands of the trustee, and $200,000 have been issued on. The mortgages are upon real estate and lumber land in Lycoming, Clearfield, Elk and Centre counties. The unsecured debts of the firm are $9,600. The individual debts of McCauley are $175,000, and his assets $5,000. Mr. Armstrong places his individual debts at $80,000, in addition to notes amounting to $43 000.

HYMENEAL.

MCKENNA—CORCORAN.—Married, at St. John's church, Johnstown, on Tuesday, April 30, 1878, by Rev. O. P. Gallagher, uncle of the bride, Mr. JOHN MCKENNA, of Braddock, formerly of Cambria boro', and Miss ELLEN CORCORAN, of Johnstown.

KIRKBRIDE—LOFTUS.—Married, at St. Mary's (Catholic) church, Parker City, on Sunday, April 28, 1878, by Rev. P. M. Garvey, formerly of Johnstown, Mr. JOSEPH KIRKBRIDE, of Parker, and Miss ANNIE B. LOFTUS, recently of Ebensburg.

NOTICE is hereby given that the account of John Wagner, Assignee of Charles A. McMullen, has been filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Cambria, and that if exceptions be not filed to the same on or before the first day of next term, the said account will be confirmed.

C. F. O'DONNELL, Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg, April 29, 1878.

TRIAL LIST.—Causes set down for trial at a Court of Common Pleas to be held at Ebensburg, in and for the county of Cambria, commencing on the fourth Monday (being the 27th day) of May, A. D. 1878:

McDermitt.....vs. Flynn et al.
Allen & Co.....vs. Gutwald.
Baum.....vs. Same.

C. F. O'DONNELL, Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg April 29, 1878.

FARMS AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at private sale the following properties, to wit: A tract of land in Snyder township, Blair county, 1½ miles from East Tyrone, containing 188 acres, well improved, having thereon all the necessary farm buildings. This farm will be divided into two or three parts, if desired by purchasers, and it must sold before the the first of March next, it will then be rented.

Also, the farm on which I now reside, in Logan township, 3½ miles from Altoona. The property is in a high state of cultivation and has a splendid house, barn and other buildings thereon erected.

Also, a tract of improved land situate partly in Blair and Cambria counties, containing 278 acres. This tract is underlaid with coal of excellent quality, well covered with timber, and has a railroad built to it, ready for shipping coal.

These lands will be sold as a whole or divided, and on terms to suit purchasers, or will exchange for Altoona city property. For further information call on or address WM. DECKER.

Nov. 23, 1877.-1y. Box 859, Altoona.

REMOVAL.

WHOLESALE.

BOOTS and SHOES.

GILL & BROTHER,

PITTSBURCH, PA.,

Have removed from their former stand, four doors below, to the elegant, large, four-storied, well lighted warehouse,

No. 245 Liberty Street.

Corner of 8th St., facing head of Wood, and are now daily receiving goods. Have now one of the LARGEST SPRING STOCKS of BOOTS and SHOES IN THE MARKET, which will be sold at bottom prices.

N. B.—Orders solicited and promptly attended to. Eastern bills duplicated. [4-19-3m.]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Co-Operative Newspapers.

It has been asserted that one half of all money paid by New York advertisers for advertising outside that city goes to Co-operative Newspapers.

If this statement is true there is no occasion for surprise that prominent papers which are still charging war prices for advertising feel called upon to abuse a rival with which they find themselves unable to maintain a competition.

Full particulars about the Co-operative Newspapers, together with catalogues and advertising rates, mailed free on application to BEALS & FOSTER, Gen'l Agents AMERICAN NEWSPAPER UNION, 10 Spruce St., N. Y.

BEFORE BUYING OR RENTING A

CABINET OR PARLOR ORGAN

Be sure to send for our LATEST CATALOGUE and CIRCULARS with NEW STYLES, REDUCED PRICES and much information. *Sent free.* MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., Boston, New York or Chicago.

40 MIXED CARDS, with name, 10c. Agents' outfit 10c. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

ORGANS retail price $280 only $65. PIANOS retail price $510 only $185. Great bargains. Beatty, Washington, N. J.

25 Fancy Cards, Snowflake Damask. Assorted in 25 styles, with name, 10 cts. Nassau Card Co., Nassau, N. Y.

$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

SWEET Chewing JACKSON'S BEST NAVY Tobacco

Awarded highest prize at Centennial Exposition for fine chewing qualities and excellence and lasting character of sweetness and flavoring. The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trade mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that Jackson's Best is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send 10c. in stamps, to C. A. Jackson & Co., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

G. F. WARDLE, Phila., Pa., General Agents.

CANCER.

INS

Andrian Jeftichjew, the Hairy Man.

A remarkable instance of the transmission of anomalous characteristics is found in the case of Andrian Jeftichjew, who three or four years ago was exhibited with his son, Fedor Jeftichjew, in Berlin and Paris. They were called in Paris *les hommes chines*, or dog men, the father's face being so covered with hair as to present a striking resemblance to the face of a Skye terrier. Andrian was thus described: "He is about fifty-five years of age and is said to be the son of a Russian soldier. In order to escape the derision and the unkind usage of his fellow villagers Andrian in early life fled to the woods, where, for some time, he lived in a cave. During this period of seclusion he was much given to drunkenness. His mental condition does not seem to have suffered, however, and he is on the whole of a kindly and affectionate disposition. It may be of interest to state that he is an orthodox member of the Russo-Greek church, and that, degraded as he is intellectually, he has very definite notions about heaven and the hereafter. He hopes to introduce his frightful countenance into the court of heaven, and he devotes all the money he makes, over and above his outlay for creature comforts, to purchasing the prayers of a devout community of monks in his native village, Kostroma, after his mortal career is ended. He is of medium stature, but very strongly built. His excessive capillary development is not true hair, but simply an abnormal growth of the down or fine hairs which usually cover nearly the entire surface of the human body. Strictly speaking, he has neither head hair, beard, mustache, eyebrows, nor eyelashes, their place being taken by this singular growth of long silky down. In color this is of a dirty yellow; it is about three inches in length all over the face, and feels like the hair of a Newfoundland dog. The very eyelids are covered with this long hair, while flowing locks come out of his nostrils and ears. On his body are isolated patches, strewed but not thickly with hairs one and a half to two inches long."

Dr. Bertillon, of Paris, compared a hair from Andrian's chin with a very fine hair from a man's beard, and found that the latter was three times as thick as the former; and a hair from Andrian's head is only one-half as thick as an average human hair. Prof. Virchow, of Berlin, made careful inqury into the family history of Andrian Jejtichjew. So far as could be learned, Andrian was the first in whom this wonderful hirsuteness had been noticed. Neither his reputed father nor his mother presented any peculiarity of the kind, and a brother and sister of his, who are still living, are in no way remarkable for capillary development. The son Fedor, who was exhibited in company with Andrian, was illegitimate, and about three years of age. Andrian's legitimate children, a son and a daughter, both died young. Nothing is known of the former; but the daughter resembled the father. "Fedor is a sprightly child," said the account from which we have already quoted, "and appears more intelligent than the father. The growth of down on his face is not so heavy as to conceal his features, but there is no doubt that when the child comes to maturity he will at least be as hirsute as his parent. The hairs are as white and as soft as the fur of the Angora cat, and are longest at the outer angles of the eyes. There is a thick tuft between the eyes, and the nose is well covered. The mustache joins the whiskers on each side, after the English fashion, and this circumstance gives to accurate pictures of the child a ludicrous resemblance to a well-fed Englishman of about fifty. As in the father's case, the inside of Fedor's nostrils and ears has a thick crop of hair.

"Both father and son are almost toothless, Andrian having only five teeth, one in the upper jaw and four in the lower, while the child has only four teeth, all in the lower jaw. In both cases the four lower teeth are all incisors. To the right of Andrian's one upper tooth there still remains a mark of another which has disappeared. That beyond these six teeth [illegible] man never had any others is evident from [illegible] to any one who feels the gums with [illegible] finger." The deficiency of teeth [illegible] companied as it is by what is in [illegible] a deficiency not a redundancy [illegible] —for Andrian and his son have [illegible] real hair—accords well with Darwin's view, that a constant correlation exists between hair and teeth. He mentions as an illustration the deficiency of teeth in hairless dogs. The tusks of the boar, again, are greatly reduced under domestication, and the reduction is accompanied by a corresponding diminution of the bristles. He mentions also the case of Julia Pastrana, a Spanish dancer or opera singer, who had a thick masculine beard and a hairy fore head, while her teeth were so redundant that her mouth projected, and her face had a gorilla like appearance. It should rather be said that in general those creatures which present an abnormal development in the covering of their skin, whether in the way of redundancy or deficiency, present generally, perhaps always, an abnormal dental development, as we see in sloths and armadilloes on the one hand, which have the front teeth deficient, and in some branches of the whale family on the other, in which the teeth are redundant either in number or in size. In individual members of the human family it certainly is not always the case that the development of the hair and teeth are directly correlated; for some who are bald when quite young have excellent teeth, and some who have lost most of their teeth while still on the right side of [illegible], have excellent hair to an advanced age.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

TREASURER'S SALE
—OF—
Unseated Lands and Lots
In Cambria County, A. D. 1878.

I, N. J. FREIDHOFF, Treasurer of Cambria county, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in pursuance of several Acts of Assembly of said Commonwealth, directing the time and manner of selling Unseated Lands for taxes, do hereby give notice that the following described tracts of Unseated Lands and Lots of Ground in the said county of Cambria, or such parts thereof as may be necessary to pay arrearages of taxes due thereon for one year or more, will be offered for sale, at the Court House in the borough of Ebensburg, on the **Second MONDAY, being the 10th day of JUNE next,** and continue by adjournment from day to day until the whole be sold for such arrearages of taxes and costs necessarily accruing thereon.

Unseated Lands—1876 and 1877.

Acres.	Per.	Owners or Warrantees.	Tax.
		ADAMS TOWNSHIP.	
160		Martin M'Donald	$ 16 32
160		M'Elin M'Donald	40 80
173		William Nicholls	17 63
433	40	Robert Ross	44 17
401		Jacob Clement	40 90
400		John William.s (Smith)	40 80
250		John Williams	26 46
245	54	John Riley	27 47
400		Henry Rice	40 80
400		Ferdinand Gordon	40 80
130		George B. Stineman	21 60
81		D. T. Storm (Thos. Smith part)	11 16
369		Ebenezer Brennhour	30 54
		BARR TOWNSHIP.	
108		John O'Harra (Thos. Edwards' part)	12 69
		James C. Fisher.	
100		George Harrison	7 25
40		George Harrison	90
100	105	Thomas Duncan	9 50
205	105	James Town	25 06
83		William Brady	6 64
203		William McCay	19 00
140		E. Shoemaker	16 45
50		Frederick Adams	4 50
		BLACKLICK TOWNSHIP.	
		James C. Fisher.	
108		John Fleming	15 33
50		Robert Fleming	7 10
45		Henry Shatner	6 39
23		Simon Snyder	3 55
35		John McCauley	4 95
100		George Slough	14 20
50		John Ross	7 10
84		William Lyon	11 93
85		John Graff	12 07
40		Flavel Brown	5 68
80		Adam Reighard	11 36
		Ann Bloodgood.	
162		Sebastian Graff	19 31
100		Jacob Slough	14 20
		Charles H. Brady.	
300		Jacob Pressinger	53 40
335		Paul Lebo	59 56
187		Daniel Leavy	19 44
		Abram Kern's estate.	
130		John Tilford	9 36
150		Thomas Davis	18 30
57		Henry Campbell	3 92
80		Henry Campbell	6 84
50		Gabriel Boring (Snyder tract)	7 10
100		Daniel and John Davis	10 60
150		Emanuel Brallier	15 90
100		Stewart & Stoughton	22 52
415		Mary Evans	14 14
515		Mary Evans	26 84
40		Samuel Wilson	2 88
42		Capt. John Wilson	2 24
97		John Davis	13 67
		Jeremiah Mosher.	
100		George Rex	35 80
		Jacob Mrs. Smith	
134		George Rex	9 59
454		George Rex	45 50
160		John Lamereaux	11 20
343		Emanuel Brallier	17 50
7	112	William Cameron	49
		CARROLL TOWNSHIP.	
		John G. Mills.	
25	80	John Hoops	3 10
		Ruth McConnell's heirs.	
108		James Hoops	19 87
90		J. C. & Sebastian Luther	15 76
48		John Weber	10 60
		CAMBRIA TOWNSHIP.	
440		James Bryson	36 80
295		Joseph Cooper	1 92
125		Philip Cooper	3 85
109		Calvin & Ranstead	69 29
14		Riley & Sargeant	2 58
278		Thomas Patterson	80 89
30		Felix McGuire	5 90
100		P. & J. Flynn	21 60
295		John Montgomery	2 61
336		James E. McGough	30 24
3		Albert Ivory	27
212		Michael Dunegan	9 00
		CONEMAUGH TOWNSHIP.	
77		James Burk	17 89
10		S. H. Smith	96
230	126	Daniel Smith	52 80
280		Daniel Nevin	44 88
		CROYLE TOWNSHIP.	
11	99	Samuel S. Paul	2 97
7		P. M. & J. Brown	1 72
34		P. M. & J. Brown	8 50
72		Isaac Paul	8 92
9		George Heater	54
18		John Lovett	1 08
		Lot No. 1—John Lovett	30
		Lot No. 3—Ann M. Balen	62
		Lot No. 4—Ann M. Balen	62
		GALLITZIN TOWNSHIP.	
100		Aaron Bowen	50 16
100		William McDougle	28 00
220		Mifflin Hanan	68 64
75		Mary Hanan	17 46
50		Nicholas Bell	12 40
		JACKSON TOWNSHIP.	
100		John Cunningham	13 60
305	105	Thomas Harris	49 00
194		Robert Morris	26 74
100		John White	14 10
92		Paul Boity	12 48
300		Mathias Slough	40 80
255		John Hubley	34 68
45		Thomas White	6 24
25		Daniel Goughnour	3 40
156		Daniel Leavy	18 92
413		William Morris	42 95
238		Isaac Bonser	28 32
188		Daniel Fackler	19 04
42		Alexander Hunter	4 22
184	39	Jasper Ewing	22 32
89		James Rees	11 04
413	96	John Simpson	65 31
440		Van Camp Bush	59 84
293		John Wigton	39 84
70		Samuel Brallier (Pearson)	9 52
59		David M. Pringle	7 38
100		Samuel White	9 40
300		Andrew White	28 20
200		Daniel Black	18 80
300		John Black	28 20
300		Andrew Black	28 20
300		David Black	28 20
50		William H. Sechler	3 20
		SUMMERHILL TOWNSHIP.	
440		William Smith, D. D	27 28
370	40	Israel Jones	27 94
100		Wilson Hunt	6 20
93		Ebenezer Branham	5 90
130		H. & C. Zeliers	8 06
		STONYCREEK TOWNSHIP.	
117		Brawley & Morley	8 25
43		Ed. Coughnour estate	3 60
30		Peter Horner	3 00
30		George McLain estate	3 00
10		S. H. Smith	30
		SUSQUEHANNA TOWNSHIP.	
37		William Cook	3 65
132		Peter Blight	13 07
144	118	William Campton	14 26
97		William Campton	9 50
242		James Thompson	29 95
150		Joseph Thomas	62 40
146		S. W. Fisher	14 45
		TAYLOR TOWNSHIP.	
30		Henry Sargent	3 72
84		John S. Goughnour	14 84
		WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.	
81		Thomas Jackson	15 28
439		George Gutwald	21 52
400		J. R. McFarlane	37 20
400		Richard Constantine	17 20
252		Simon Roop	22 60
176		Henry L. Patterson	16 54
200		F. George	18 60
3561		Arent Sonman	540 51
90		Geo. & Alexander Buchanan	11 81
50		S. H. Lemon	3 10
		WHITE TOWNSHIP.	
302		Simon Walker	49 68
400		Henry Philips	66 00
70		William Lambert	10 75
333		Joseph Hutchison	54 96
100		Robert Atkins	71 40
153		John Thompson	14 30
130		William Coats	19 80
263		Frederick Doersh	9 90
283		James Wilson	43 38
102	109	William George	17 83
200	7	Abe Witmer	59 40
47		Jeremiah Musser	3 68
98		Jacob Kring	16 16
25		Walter, Nutter & Dillon	4 13
50		Henry Sueh	11 75
433		Patrick Scott	106 08
445		Alexander Brown	88 10
445		Thomas Brown	83 41
280		William Harris	57 42
445		John Harris	88 10
250		James Reed	53 57
155		Hess Thompson	25 00
140		Frederick Molyneaux	42 85
216	156	John Barron, jr	23 10
433	153	Henry Phillips	49 90
36		Simon Walker	100 05
174	108	Patrick Donahue	5 50
433	163	Thomas Sanburn	28 82
433	163	Martin Bush	71 86
100		Morris Such	68 48
100		Joseph Boreland	16 50
263	136	Thomas Canby	64 86
221	19	John Craig	45 76
187		Frederick Molyneaux	30 99
100		David Jackson	16 50
100		Henry Keppie	16 50
100		William Barron	39 60
100		McFarland & Dillon	80
455	136	Thomas Sanburn	85 19
384	93	Simon Walker	45 82
384	106	Henry Phillips	88 71
250		Calvin & Ranstead	68 74
111		Charles McGough	10 99
433		J. M. Troxell & G. L. Glasgow	71 46
250		Garret Cottinger	47 87
109		William M. Lloyd	25 18
487		William M. Lloyd	160 72
54		Mathew Cowen	2 97
60		William Sargent	9 90
100		Andrew Epley	16 50
90		William Smith	14 95
70		David Jackson	11 55
50		Garret Cottinger	8 25
70		Samuel H. Smith	24 75
118		Langbein & Thomas	15 57
75		John Statler, sr	7 43
12		John H. Edmiston	1 62
70		Mrs. S. E. Burns	4 95
70		Mrs. S. E. Burns	4 95
63		John Brown	2 48
63		Part of J. Brown & W. Spade	6 23
		YODER TOWNSHIP.	
26		John Brown	1 17
116		George Gates	12 72
300		George Funk & Thos. Vickroy	14 40
132		Part of Steel tract	12 34
400		George Gates, Collins tract	19 20
400		George Gates, Crook tract	37 20
60		Gorsuch, Schick & Shar.-p	6 38
50		Joseph Gates	2 25

Seated Lands and Lots.

Also, at the same time and place will be sold the following seated lands and lots of ground on which taxes remain unpaid, and which have been returned to the Commissioners agreeably to the Act of Assembly of April 20th, 1874.

Ac's.	H's.	Lots.	Names of Owners.	Tax.
			ADAMS TOWNSHIP.	
400			James Barefoot	$10 50
1230			Cambria Coal & Iron Co	95 93
	40		Wm. R. Fye	1 20
550			Getty & Co	10 65
38			David Horner & Jno. Fye	96
100			John Lovett	8 91
58			Thomas Keelen	1 45
129			Samuel Pebly	7 73
56			Henry Dunmire	1 63
			ALLEGHENY TOWNSHIP.	
54			Joseph Fay	9 30
	1	1	Mary Jane Kelly	7 56
1			Samuel Wall	5 04
1			Joseph Todd's estate	2 92
	1		James Bradley	63
			Michael Kelly	6 64
74			Matthew Kane	1 01
10		1	James McDermott	47
	1		Margaret McMullen	63
			BARR TOWNSHIP.	
50			Josiah Bonner	7 77
50			Bernard Donnahoe	3 27
10			Jacob Keith	74
27			David Kantz	3 56
	1	1	Cordelia Young	38
174			Alex. H. Irvin	6 03
25			Jacob L. Keith	63
188			Agetus Levy	17 45
50			Wm. McDonald, sr	1 57
10			A. Stinebiser	42
50			James Thompson	2 52
			BLACKLICK TOWNSHIP.	
100			John Coonselman & J. Bindline	14 68
90			Wm. McCombie	17 53
100			Ann Owens	17 94
289			Mulford & Afters	165 63
10			Benj. Gilgarrick	30
90			G. M. Reade & J. Moore	12 48
72			John Yant	3 40
300			George Roy	65 81
	1	1	Joseph Williams' estate	2 26
			CAMBRIA TOWNSHIP.	
5			James H. Davis	6 78
1025			G. L. Lloyd's estate	99 14
95			G. L. Lloyd's estate	44 57
65			Thomas Pratt	4 09
4			F. P. Tierney	1 20
6			Catharine Todd	1 20
6			Wm. Tibbett	1 01
6			James Williams	1 01
280			Geo. & Joshua Berkey	19 09
54			Geo. Berkey & Bro	14 85
425			Owen Cunningham to	59 63
25			David H. Evans' estate	1 23
85/100			Richard Jones (tanner)	17 38
14			Joseph McDonald	2 47
145			John & Fred Horabaugh	6 30
7			Benj. Vaught	1 30
65			Daniel Murphy	3 76
7			Wm. Linton	98
			CAMBRIA BOROUGH.	
	1	1	John Cox	10 28
	1		Philip Doyle	88
	1		Felix Doyle	1 50
	1		John Kern	88
	1		James Roberts	5 00
	1	½	S. H. Watson	3 78
			CARROLL TOWNSHIP.	
			Philip Baker's estate	2 52
48			John Weber	1 75
			CHEST TOWNSHIP.	
100			Blanchard & Co	61 20
111			Blanchard & Co	20 08
19			Uriah Lloyd	34 70
63			Jacob Nagle's estate	7 09
	1	1	James & Jos. Dougherty	1 26
100			John Hipsh	7 04
44			Andrew Hitch	1 87
104			John & H. Melion	4 99
50			John & H. Melion	4 98
66			Abe Noel	4 70
85			Abe Noel	1 60
			CLEARFIELD TOWNSHIP.	
215			Louther & Lloyd	28 04
536			Moore Simpson	51 50
200			A. L. Holloway	32 00
10			William Morgan	1 50
83			Daniel Litzinger's estate	2 00
100			Luke McGuire, jr	2 00
170			John J. Krise	26 99
137			Rosetta Litzinger	5 18
2¾			Joseph Hogue	25
41			Rodie & Tudor	3 28
212			Michael Dunegan	8 15
50			Francis Durbin	4 42
			CHEST SPRINGS BOROUGH.	
	2		William Becher	51
	1		Samuel Kelly	1 89
			CONEMAUGH TOWNSHIP.	
5⅝			L. B. Cohick	5 64
6			L. B. Cohick	79
5			Michael Downey	1 24
1⅜			Nicholas Knorr	1 26
30			Peter Horner	2 28
	1		John Parker	2 25
			CONEMAUGH BOROUGH.	
	1		Geo. Parkison, 1st ward	1 50
	1		Mrs. Atkins, 2d ward	2 56
	1	1	C. Billinger, 2d ward	37 68
	1		A. Kopelin's est., 2d ward	14 09
	1		James Potts, 2d ward	20 53
	1	1	Daniel O'Neal, 1st ward	2 84
	1	1	Martin McDonald, 2d w'd	14 04
			CROYLE TOWNSHIP.	
50			John Betts	3 15
150			Cambria Coal & Iron Co	42 97
			John Gillespie	75
9			John Heater	2 16
	1		John Heater	19
	1	1	Patrick McCall	2 84
	1	1	Warren M. Parks	2 05
63			Solomon Need	5 14
219			J. C. Stineman	15 70
213			J. C. Stineman	13 30
	1		Jacob Pringle	58
	1	1	David B. Wilson	1 26
248			John Riley	41 67
	1		Samuel Swartzentrover	1 74
	1		Sylvus Reynolds	2 77
	1		Charles Prosser	1 74
	1		Jacob Murphy	80
			EBENSBURG BOROUGH	
	1		John Yahner, West ward	63
	1	1	Thomas Todd, West ward	4 64
	1	1	H. W. & J. M. Wetherall	6 36
			GALLITZIN TOWNSHIP.	
149			Rody Bradley's est	13 41
35			William Decker	4 63
2			James L. Gwin	2 04
1⅜			George McGovern	80
1			Michael Dimond's est	19
409			Thomas Gorman	52 92
1¾			Allen Henry	38
	2		Charles McHugh	1 77
			GALLITZIN BOROUGH.	
	1		Mrs. Mary Coyle	1 53
	2		Mrs. Agnes Fox	4 75
	2	1	John McHugh	5 36
			JACKSON TOWNSHIP.	
200			E. P. Brown	20 28
51			Hiram Beard	2 80
95			Abe Brown	5 17
110			Johnston Overmyer	12 80
80			Jacob Goughnour	7 91
100			Thomas Moore	17 60
10			Richard Waller	53
50			Joseph Waller	5 70
12			David Constable	3 50
	1	1	John Myers	1 53
165			Philip Pringle	16 30
350			John Wentrode	1 81
108			William F. Harding	15 80
50			Nathan Wales	1 20
71			Lost Grove	6 88
96			John Lloyd	4 72
			JOHNSTOWN BOROUGH.	
	1		Brady & Grable, 3d ward	4 20
	2		John Porter, 3d ward	12 60
	1		A. J. Hows, 6th ward	50
	2		Lewis Morris, 6th ward	1 00
	1		Wm. Morlow, 6th ward	63
	1		James Simmons, 6th ward	50
			LORETTO BOROUGH.	
3/2			Bernard Kelly	44
			MUNSTER TOWNSHIP.	
			Samuel Calvin	26 91
100			John Noel	20 99
27			August Glass	1 58
			PROSPECT BOROUGH.	
	1		William Charlton	8 96
	1		Hmonn Murray	4 97
	1		Bernard McGuire	6 84
	1		James McFall	88
			RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.	
			John Stork	8 06
30			Fred. Kring	78
			SUMMERHILL TOWNSHIP.	
129			Alice Hughes	16 48
52			Patrick McCrossin	7 87
264			Mears, White & Co	68 14
101			Mears, White & Co	14 64
230			Mears, White & Co	20 47
52			Elizabeth Richison	5 04
12			Daniel Snerbine	2 71
40			Catharine Shirtz	5 78
72			David Sonay	7 26
4			Adam Umberader	1 63
85			John Farren, sr., estate	12 78
19			Evan D. Evans' estate	1 45
146			Martin & Co	2 83
437			Martin & Co	8 63
440			Martin & Co	8 80
440			Martin & Co	8 80
45			Catharine Crum	9 78
99			William H. Carr	12 20
20			John Knepper, jr	38
71			John Knepper, jr	1 78
144			A. Milligan	19 53
9			Mrs. Prool	1 95
150			John C. Smay	3 18
400			Jere. McGonigle's estate	7 09
			SUMMITVILLE BOROUGH.	
	1		John Ivory's estate	3 06
			SUSQUEHANNA TOWNSHIP.	
26			Lewis Russell	1 05
481			Blake, Walters & Co	18 19
400			Blanchard & Co	114 40
200			Blanchard & Co	70 80
99			Blanchard & Co	12 74
85			Blanchard & Co	8 62
39			Blanchard & Co	8 10
195			P. Kinports & Co	33 39
			TAYLOR TOWNSHIP.	
5			L. B. Cohick	2 52
84			Levi Dimond	11 34
16			Levi Dimond	1 26
	1	1	Edward Davis	1 26
	2		James Mullen	4 62
	1	1	Margaret Clark	2 25
			WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.	
120			Adams & Johnston	11 60
	1		James Carrothers	16
339			James Denniston & Co	96 30
200			James Denniston & Co	22 25
40			Evan E. Evans	14 84
50			Peter P. George	7 56
	1		E. H. Harker	1 18
31			C. B. Kennedy's estate	3 57
40			Charles Johnston	19 80
225			R. M. Lemon	37 68
19			Francis McAtamney	8 53
¾			Samuel Thomas	45
	1	1	Joseph Thomas	70
	1	1	James J. McGough	2 35
	1	1	Charity Sharp	75
324			Caarity Sharp	8 06
	1	1	Catharine Burchell	95
109			Peter Dunn	9 61
23			Margaret Beer	87
40			John Farren (or Dar)	2 02
	1	1	Christ Hager	2 22
	1	1	Nicholas Butler	3 69
	1		Robert Hus	1 47
	1	1	Samuel Lee	1 42
3			Samuel McGonigle	1 26
	1	1	George W. Adams	73
5			Patrick Dondy	1 05
			WHITE TOWNSHIP.	
600			Jacob Cordis	52 48
600			Jacob Cordis (No. E. Burket	34 68
274			Edward Flanders	19 61
160			F. M. Flanagan & Noel	7 12
5			S. F. George	66
83			Robert Hollen	8 53
25			Hugh Hollen	47
2			Daniel Heisel	63
118			Christ Noel	7 75
80			John Noel	5 04
52			S. Van Sonycock	7 81
120			Joseph V. Zantet al. (Mineral right)	21 62
			David Yonkin	1 00
360			A. Yowinkel	35 60
418			B. F. Bell	28 75
52			B. F. Bell (W. Scott)	1 16
102			B. F. Bell (L. Beers)	4 24
113			B. F. Bell (John Hollen)	4 72
102			B. F. Bell (E. Sherman dec)	29 12
701			B. F. Bell (John Hollen)	29 60
543			B. F. Bell (John Hollen)	12 30
54			B. F. Bell (Jos. Burdine)	10 22

Bird's-eye View, John Wanamaker's Grand Depot, Thirteenth Street.

SPRING, 1878.

Silks
Dress Goods
Mourning Goods
Cloakings
Flannels
Linens
Muslins
White Goods
Laces
Ribbons
Trimmings
Embroideries
Fringes
Zephyrs and Worsteds
Neckwear
Gloves
Toilet Articles
Stationery
Flowers & Feathers

THE second year of the General Dry Goods Business at the Grand Depot is just opening. It is proper to say that what was deemed an experiment, the first year, experience proves to be a success, and we now propose to greatly improve on the first plans.

The principles of—

1—A uniform low price for everything throughout the House.

2—One Price and no partiality.

3—Politeness and Patience to rich and poor.

4—Cash Returned if buyers return goods (even though Dress Patterns) in reasonable time and uninjured.

A very large stock of all kinds of newest Dry Goods always on hand, arranged on one floor with plenty of light to see them. A thousand people can easily be waited on at one time. Where so many goods are selling every day the people are sure of getting only fresh goods. Earnestly desiring to serve the people well, and inviting them to visit the Grand Depot whether they wish to buy, or "only to see the fashions."

If not coming to the city to see the magnificent new stock for Spring, send for samples, describing class of goods wanted. We do a large business through the mail.

Very respectfully,

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Grand Depot. Thirteenth and Market Sts. PHILADELPHIA.

Ladies' & Misses' Suits
" Sacques & Cloaks
" Underwear
Hosiery
Upholstery Goods
Blankets and Quilts
Trunks and Valises
Rubber Goods
Horse Covers
Men's & Boys' Clothing
Hats
Shoes

Messrs. EDITORS:

As we were connected with

Dr. QUINCY A. SCOTT'S

Dental Establishment!

AT THE TIME HIS

CENTENNIAL SPECIMENS

Were manufactured, we state positively that those elegant Dental Specimens which received the

CENTENNIAL MEDAL and DIPLOMA

WERE MADE BY

DR. QUINCY A. SCOTT

And his assistants. And we desire also to state that we have been in many dental offices, and have seen dentistry in all its phases, but have never seen work turned out anywhere to equal that made at

278 Penn Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

We do not think it necessary, but we also wish to endorse

Dr. Quincy A. Scott

As a gentleman, upright and honorable in all social and business relations.

DR. JOHN SCOTT, DR. W. H. PERRY,
DR. JOS. GRAHAM, DR. JOHN K. AHL,
ALL OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS
—OF—
TOBACCO!

The great celebrity of the TIN GTA TOBACCO has caused many imitations thereof to be put on the market. We therefore caution all Chewers against purchasing such imitations.

All dealers buying or selling other plug tobacco bearing a hard or metallic label render themselves liable to the penalty of the law, and all persons violating our trade mark are punishable by fine and imprisonment. SEE ACT OF CONGRESS, AUG. 14, 1876.

The genuine LORILLARD TIN TAG TOBACCO can be distinguished by a TIN TAG on each lump with the word LORILLARD stamped thereon.

Over 7,088 tons tobacco sold in 1877, and nearly 2,000 persons employed in factories.

Taxes paid government in 1877, about $3,500,000, and during past 10 years, over $20,000,000

These goods sold by all jobbers at manufacturer's rates.

☞ The Tin Tag Smoking Tobacco is "second to none" in aroma, mildness, purity and quality.

April 12, 1878.-3m.

COLLINS, JOHNSTON & Co.

BANKERS,

EBENSBURG, PA.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT,

PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

MONEY LOANED, COLLECTIONS MADE,

AND A G